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SEPTEMBER, 1876.

NO. 9.

THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER:**

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

**Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.**

**S. SANDS MILLS and D. S. CURTISS, Conducting Editors.**

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

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# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

VOL. XIII. BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER, 1876.

No. 9

## Natural Laws of Agriculture.

*Read before the Maryland Academy of Sciences,*

BY M. P. SCOTT, M. D.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

I know a gentleman who, with guano, made a splendid crop of wheat; the following year he applied guano from the same lot to the same land with complete failure. The reason was hidden to him. Had he purchased a fresh lot of guano, he would, doubtless, have regarded himself as the victim of a fraud.

The confidence of the farmer must be acquired, he must have faith: Nothing will accomplish this but a practical exhibition of results.—Money profits from money spent.—Therefore, I believe, to bring about anything like a speedy change, it will be necessary to establish experimental farms, in imitation of that at Vincennes; and at the same time to elicit the co-operation of the more intelligent, to institute on their own farms similar experiments, which may be seen by the incredulous; so that good crops may be seen growing alongside of the poor or indifferent ones. Of those who pursue the old routine plan, let them behold the practical application of your science—the good and passing results of the rules and methods of your science—light will begin to break in upon them, and conviction will follow.

This is no easy task to accomplish, as it will take a series of years to deduce rules which will, in a measure, vary according to climate and circumstance. That something must be done, to renovate the lands of the Southern seaboard States, no one will deny who will read the crop reports, or travel at harvest-time through the country. That the object in view is praiseworthy and commensurate with the prosperity of the country, all will admit. As matters stand, all of our grand rail-roads serve mainly to develop the Western country, and to ruin our own agriculture, to enrich rail-road men, and make them our kings, and to put money

into the pockets of a few enterprising grain merchants.

We hear of great elevators being built, but they do not elevate our yield of grain. We hear of Baltimore being the third commercial city of the Union, but she belongs rather to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, than to Maryland.

We hear of what a fine market it affords—but what do we care for that, if we have nothing to send to market,

The great number of guanos and phosphates offered for sale, indicate the desperation of the farmers, who at least know that crops cannot, as formerly, be made without fertilizers. But these used without knowledge, must plunge them still deeper in debt. The guano merchant and farmer are launched in the same boat.—The merchant undertakes to guide the helm—being ignorant of the rules of navigation, both will go to the bottom.

It may appear paradoxical to say that the farmer distrusts the guano men, and yet purchases of them; but so it is—it results from a kind of despair and conviction that something must be done to save him; and like drowning men, catch at any proffer of aid, on the same principle that a man will go again and again to the usurer, when ruin stares him in the face, to put off, at least, the evil day. I care not how pure and how admirably the phosphates may be prepared, and I have no reason to think the contrary; their purchase by the farmer must end in his ruin, because he is ignorant of the principles which should guide him in their application, and the quantities necessary for his crop, and at the same time to keep up the fertility of the soil; the necessary system of culture, and rotation of crops.

At the last meeting of the Academy, I desired to be informed if scientists agreed upon the question of how plants fed upon *nitrogen*—whether, altogether from that contained in the soil, furnished by manures, and indirectly from the ammonia and nitric-acid of the atmosphere, dissolved by the rains and imparted to it; or whether, in addition to

these supplies, plants feed upon the gaseous nitrogen of the air.

Again, if this latter be a source of supply of azotized matter, whether plants differ among themselves in their capacity to feed upon gaseous nitrogen; so that a classification on this basis can be made, into first, plants that draw but little nitrogen from the air, but chiefly from the soil which holds it in the form of ammonias and nitrates; and, second, those that feed chiefly from nitrogen of the air, and draw but little from the soil.

I regarded this as a most important and practical question, constituting a principle which must guide the farmer in his rotation of crops, and the application of guano and dry vegetable manures. All plants contain nitrogen: wheat, corn, tobacco, peas, clover, and lucerne, contain it in large quantities, so that a sufficient supply becomes a most important factor of a good crop.

The question, how to furnish it, and in what quantities, is an economic one of the first importance to the agricultural interest of the State.

I also stated that there seems to be a difference of opinion on the subject of nitrogen supply, and I took leave to express my surprise that a question capable of solution, both scientifically and practically, should remain in dispute. I therefore concluded that it was want of the necessary information on my part, and consequently applied to the Academy to be furnished with it. It was referred to the section of chemistry, which I trust is ready to report.

I will conclude this brief paper, which is presented solely with the view of bringing these subjects before the Academy for consideration, by reading, for the benefit of those who may not have read the lectures on chemical manures, what M. Georgeville says about the source of nitrogen as food for plants.

After disposing of the sources of carbon supply, and of oxygen and hydrogen, he says:

"We come now to Azote. The question changes its character with azote. The origin of this body in plants, opens to us a problem of the first order. Now this problem may be solved in two different ways—by science and by practice.

"I prefer to demonstrate by practice. I lay down as an axiom, that plants can assimilate azote in three different forms: 1st, In the form of ammoniac or salts of ammonia. 2d, In the form of nitrates. 3d, In the form of gaseous azote. And I add, that each of these three forms adapts itself by preference to certain lists of plants—the ammoniac to wheat; the nitrate to beets; while the lagumes absorb azote, especially under the form of elementary gas,

"This point admitted, I ask if harvests in general contain more azote than the manures which produce them? Facts prove this unanimously there is always an excess of azote in the harvest. We find, for example, that the excess (and this is the minimum value) in sweet potatoes, rises to 38 pounds, and in lucerne, to 151 pounds the acre. Here a new question arises: whence this excess of azote? From the soil? Evidently not, for it is a permanent and continued phenomenon. This excludes the idea of its coming from the soil, since its resources are limited, and it yields yearly through its harvests, more azote than it receives by manures. We cannot doubt, then, that the excess of azote comes from the air. But here another difficulty.—In what form has the azote been absorbed? Is it in the ammoniac, nitrate, or elementary form of azote? Before pronouncing with certainty with regard to this, we have a question, difficult of solution: We must know if the air contains the ammoniac and nitrate forms, and if so, in what proportions.

"There is no doubt on these two points, The air contains both the ammoniac and nitrate forms, but so weakened, so feeble, that they belong to the infinitely small. The proportion of ammonia is comprised between 0.000.000.017 and 0.000.000.032. This corresponds to nearly one half ounce of ammoniac for 2.000.000 pounds of air; a thimble by the side of the pantheon; the air, as we have said, contains nitric acid in infinitely reduced proportion, hardly equal to that of ammoniac. In the face of such small quantities, it is not possible to attribute to them the enormous mass of azote that plants draw from the air. To escape this difficulty, the nitrates and salts of ammonia being very soluble in water, we admit it is the office of the rain to condense them, and bring them in a feeble volume to the plants. But this supposition cannot sustain itself when we examine things a little nearer.

"Rain-water contains at least 0.0005 ammoniac and the same quantitie of nitrate to the 2 1-10 pints. Now, these quantities correspond to a deposit of 2.66 pounds of azote the acre per year, which is evinently insufficient to explain the excess of 38.03 pounds, shown by the sweet potatoe, and still more for that of lucerne, which reaches 151 pounds. Neither the ammoniacs nor the nitrates of the air can account for the excess of azote which harvests yield. We are then led to attribute to the elementary azote of the air, an excess which otherwise would be inexplicable.

"Is this view admitted without dispute? No; and these are the objections raised to it: It is unanimously agreed that a part of the azote of a



crop is drawn from the air, but the assimilation of elementary azote is denied. It is supposed that before being absorbed by the plant, azote passes into the soil as a nitrate. The soil then becomes the seat of a universal and permanent nitrification.

"Thus announced, this opinion does not bear an instant's examination. If azote enters lucerne in the form of a nitrate, is it not evident that in a crop of it we ought to find the corresponding basis to nitric acid, the supposed source of azote? Now there is none to be found. In a crop of lucerne gotten here, and on the farm of Vincennes, azote surpassed its corresponding basis by 120 pounds the acre; 120 have therefore not entered the plant in the form of a nitrate. This 120 pounds is but one-third of the real quantity of azote the acre that lucerne draws from the air, seems that in the example just cited, azote, in the form of nitrate of potash and nitrate of soda, was intentionally introduced in the fertilizers; and it has been shown me since, that equally large returns may be obtained by substituting carbonate of potash for the nitrates, that is to say alkaline and azote products, by a fertilizer without azote.

"I now hasten to arguments drawn directly from practice: Suppose you enrich peas, clover, or lucerne, with nitrate of soda; the effect is radically nothing, if it is not decidedly injurious. Now how to bring out, in behalf of these plants, the good effects of a spontaneous nitrification in the soil? We may make the argument more general.—Try two parallel experiments: in one, let the soil be enriched by a fertilizer composed of phosphate of lime, of potash and lime without azote; in the other, add to these three agents some azotic matter. Under these two conditions, different effects will be shown, according to the nature of the plants.

"The clover, peas and legumes will thrive as well on the ground which has not received the azote, as on the other. With the grain, the calza, the beet and tobacco, the result will be different. Where the azote is wanting, the yield will be no more than mediocre, while it will be excellent from the soil supplied with it. What must we conclude from this contrast? That plants form two distinct groups: the first, comprising those which draw azote from the soil; the second, those which take it in preference from the air."

I have not space, nor will I consume the time of the Academy, by further extracts in proof of his proposition, but will only state his *conclusions*.

Azote is absorbed under different forms; for legumes, the elementary azote; for wheat and calza, the ammoniac; and for beets, the nitrates are the most suitable forms. But we again repeat that all vegetables, without distinction, show an excess of

azote, for which neither fertilizers nor soil can account, and which can only be explained by attributing it to the elementary azote of the air.

\* \* \* \* \*

I cannot too frequently repeat one of the great secrets of remunerative culture, viz.: to draw as much azote as possible from the air by an alteration of crops. The efforts of all agriculturists should tend to this end, and the most useful aid science has given them, has been to show this truth as clearly as possible.

If Science is a guide, which we must sometimes follow with caution, for moneyed questions are involved in agricultural operations, we must not forget that all our useful facts are conformable to her laws, and if we would accomplish a progress superior to all the conquests of the past, it is still to Science we must turn.

### Wheat in Europe.

The *Mark Lane Express*, London, says, July 22:

"The prospects of a good crop now seem certain of fulfillment. Hay has been gathered in excellent condition, though it is not quite as plentiful as it would have been with a more favorable spring. Root crops are now suffering for rain. The French and German wheat crops are satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The local trade exhibits continual depression. Wheat has declined 1s. per quarter, and will probably go lower. Floating cargoes have shared the general depression, and have declined 1s. 11s. 6d., but the number offering has been steadily reduced. The current low rates must block shipments.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—The *Kansas Farmer*, August 2, says:

"The seasonable rains of the past week, in various parts of the State, have done much towards assuring the corn crop which has been making rapid and fine growth. Steam threshers have been at work as well as the horse power machines threshing wheat from the shock. The testimony from various parts of the State, is that the yield of wheat is not so large as farmers were led to expect, reports giving the thresher's measure at from 12 to 30 bushels, with a probable average not exceeding 16 bushels per acre."

Winter wheat, 90 cts. to \$1.00 per bushel; spring wheat, 55 to 60 cts.; corn, 25 cts.; oats, 18 cts.; rye, 35 cts.

MINNESOTA.—Wheat, fair crop; prices, 63 to 94 cts. Corn, 50 to 60 cts.; oats, 28 to 31 cts.; potatoes, 25 cts.; wool, 18 to 33 cts.; fat cattle, 4 to 5 cts. on foot; chickens, 40 to 50 cts. per pair; apples, \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel for new;

## Agricultural Calendar.



### FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

This is a busy time with agriculturists, therefore put not off for to-morrow what may be done to-day—"procrastination is the thief of time"—are axioms that ought never to be lost sight of by any one who fully appreciates the fact, that promptness in all business is an important element of success. We presume the small grain crops have been threshed, grain garnered or sold, and the straw securely ricked in such a way as will turn off rain and snow, and preserve it clean, dry and bright. The corn has been laid by for some time and we hope from the fine rains about the time it was forming the ears, has matured into a large yield. It should be cut off close to the ground soon after the grains have glazed and hardened beyond the roasting-ear state, set in medium sized stooks, tied near the top with straw rope or small succor stalks or corn blades so as to keep it upright and not easily blown down. It can be set in shooks as soon as cut down. By early cutting off corn, the grain is plumper, heavier, and the fodder is very valuable as provender. If suffered to stand until the stalks harden and the blades dried, it really is of little use as food for stock. In cutting down corn, every 16th, 20th or 30th, row ought to be left standing, so that the stalks will serve as a prop around which the stooks are formed and tied. Any stalks standing in these uncut rows, not wanted to stack around, can be cut off and added to the heaps, or left until shucking corn time. Those who pursue the old time way of "pulling blades" and "cutting tops," have no time to lose in doing so. The tops can be set up in small heaps like the corn and tied at the top, but the blades as soon as dry or nearly so ought to be put under cover of a shed or in the barn. It is conceded that this method shortens the amount of corn, yet it is certain that it puts the crop much earlier in a perfectly dry condition for market, with but little loss from *shrinkage*. Of course we do not advise a general adherence to this old fashioned way, and for good reasons it has been abandoned by most farmers, yet we cannot help remembering what relishable food, green aired

blades were to our favorite poney or colt or calf in boy-hood days and how they were valued by the turfmen for their race-horses in training. We cannot therefore but say, unless one has plenty of sweet timothy or orchard grass hay, it would be well to secure some blade fodder and tops, for the brood mares, weakly calves, and for colts to be occasionally fed to them in bundles, or cut up fine, moistened and sprinkled with rye chop, or scalded oats or even mill-feed. As a change of feed from hay and whole grain, it would be greedily eaten, and in every way act beneficially upon all the animals to which it might be fed.

#### POTATOES.

Give potatoes their last plowing, leaving a flat hill about the vines; every weed and sprig of grass removed, and keep them so by occasional hand-weeding. If grass takes possession, there will not be many bulbs, and they will be small. If the beetle is present persistently use Paris Green. The more destroyed this year, the fewer will be next year in all probability. With this poison no one need succumb to this desolating bug.

#### ROOT CROPS.

Keep the root crops free of grass, and the land light. In the last working of the sugar beet and mangolds, draw or throw the earth well up to the roots, it is better than to have them exposed a foot above the ground to the scorching sun. A heavy sprinkling of plaster and slacked ashes would help turnips and Ruta-bagas.

#### MEADOWS.

Those who design to sow grass seed for a permanent meadow, must plow the land deep, give it a good manuring, unless it is already rich, harrow it until in fine tilth, sow over it some good superphosphate fertilizer and 200 lbs. of bone-dust; sow the seed, harrow in lightly and roll—use a plenty of seed, and if the hay is intended for market, sow only one sort of grass; if timothy, sow half peck per acre; if orchard grass or rye grass 2 bushels; of red-top or bent grass, one bushel per acre. If it be contemplated for home use and the meadow to furnish after mow for pasture, we would advise a mixture like this, half peck timothy, 1 gallon dover, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue grass, 1 bushel each of orchard grass and rye grass, to be well intermixed or sown separately. If the land is clean and well prepared, highly fertilized and properly drained, there is no doubt but it will yield heavy crops of hay, and furnish a fine fall pasture for years. We know of a lot of 22 acres thus prepared, which has been 20 years in undisturbed turf and carried an average of 16 head of cattle and horses from May to November, and this year, altho' it suffered



for rain over a month during the extraordinary heated term, is to-day as good a field of grass as is to be found in the state. It has had no manure except the droppings of the stock, which is carefully pounded and scattered about during the early part of winter, and occasionally a dose of plaster, say once in one or two years in winter or very early spring. The weeds that appear in August are mowed before they form their seeds and carted off to make a sort of course hay. Any briars that show themselves are carefully rooted out. Such a meadow or standing pasture is of inestimable value on a farm. *It pays well.*

## TOBACCO.

In addition to what we said about Tobacco last month, we must again suggest that great care ought to be taken in preventing the worms injuring the leaves; keep the suckers down—that rob the plant of its vitality, by appropriating the elements of growth, which go into the leaves; save the ground leaves, and top low or down to 14 leaves on a plant. This is economy, because 12 leaves, when the plant is topt before it begins to blossom will weigh more and be of better texture than 20 leaves if the plant be left to bloom, and grow long suckers. This is positively true and yet it is hard to induce many planters to accede, in practice at least, to the proposition based as it is upon the experience of those who have grown 2,200 lbs. per acre. Every care should be bestowed upon the housing and airing of the present crop, which is admitted to be a short one everywhere and in many places a total failure because of the plants being late, the great havoc made by the fly, and consequent scarcity of plants when the fine seasons of June came. Then followed intense heat for a long dry spell which killed thousands of plants after they were set in the hills or drills. According to all human calculations, tobacco next year must bring good prices, hence the propriety of making the small quantity grown, yield in money; as much or more than perhaps a full crop would have brought. This can be done with little less labor, but skill, attention and judicious management must be exercised in its growth, curing, shipping, conditioning and packing. It is also to be hoped that a more rigid and higher standard of inspection of Maryland Tobacco will restore confidence in buyers, and again place it upon an equality with tobacco inspected in other parts of this country, so that in Europe it will no longer be looked on with reproach and suspicion. This will tend greatly to raise the price, and we hope this centennial year will be one of reform for tobacco inspection, and in improved management of this great crop by the planters themselves, who

have of late years neglected to see that their tobacco was well assorted, handled and put in prime condition before packing. Our fathers felt a pride in the condition in which their tobacco was opened and were cruelly mortified if a hogshead was "stayed," much more if it was "condemned."

## WHEAT AND RYE.

We come now to the important work of sowing or preparing to sow grain for next year's harvest. As soon as the corn is off the ground, sow rye and fertilize it. At some time sow clover seed and other grass seed. Put the rye in with shovel or small plows—sow the fertilizer and grass seed—harrow lightly and roll down smooth and close.

Those farmers who intend to fallow for wheat, ought at once to begin—clean up the field, manure the poor spots with well rotted manure, plow the land deep enough to cover the turf and all vegetable growth. Should the latter be rank, mow it off and remove it. As soon as a few acres are plowed, harrow the same way it is plowed, to cover up the open places between the furrows. When the field is thus plowed and harrowed one way, cross harrow, and keep the surface stirred, and all grass destroyed as it puts up, until you are ready to sow the grain. Sow the last week in this month, by which time the turf and green vegetation will have decomposed, and the land become compact rather than in that loose and friable state not favorable to wheat. Much filth in the soil is ruinous to a healthy growth of wheat. Drill in one and a-half bushels of wheat per acre, and if the land be a light soil, roll after the drill, or after the plowing-in with small plows, or the iron-shovel plows. Use 200 or 300 lbs. of some superphosphate, that science or experience tells you is best suited to your land. Next winter sow over it four bushels of salt and one bushel of plaster per acre. We believe the best conditions for a large yield of wheat is a rich soil that has enough lime in it, a good turf which has been closely depastured with sheep after cattle—plowed under in time to nearly be decomposed and the surface become compact after good harrowing with a Thomas' smoothing harrow, before the grain is sown.

SEED.—If you have none of your own that is good, procure the best to be had from some wheat grower whose statements can be relied on. Before sowing, wash it well in clean water, then soak for twenty-four hours in a steep made of brine with ley from wood ashes, two gallons to ten of brine and two pounds of copperas dissolved. Be careful to stir is often and remove by skimming, all the light grains, cockle, and other foreign seeds and scum which arises. Then dry on a clean floor

by rolling in slacked lime, or plaster. You thus have clean seed, free from weevil, and almost out of danger from the Hessian Fly. On flat lands where water is apt to lie, it is best to sow on beds twenty feet wide, with deep water furrows between the beds. On any land it is better to have a plenty of water furrows. By sowing fallow wheat from the 20th to the 30th of this month, you will divide the time of seeding your wheat crop, as that to be sown on corn land or after tobacco cannot well be sowed before the 10th, and even after the 20th, of October. It is the received opinion that this period is the best for wheat after corn or tobacco.

Tobacco culture is a good preparation for wheat if fertilizers are used liberally.

In conclusion we desire to call your attention to the fact that if the weather or circumstances prevent your sowing the day after your wheat is soaked it will not be injured by laying in the steep for several days, but no more should be dried in lime or plaster than can be sown the same day or early the next day. We have every confidence in the utility of soaking wheat in a ley of some sort before sowing.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### Deep versus Shallow Plowing.

In reading over your valued paper for August, I came across an article headed, "Deep or Shallow Plowing," in which the writer, "R. S. L.," who is an advocate for shallow plowing, tries to prove that it has great advantages over deep plowing.

In my estimation, he says very little to sustain his opinion, and which he says is only a theory which practice might blow up. The instances he gives of Northerners going South, and giving up in disgust because they have turned up the yellow clay is not the effect of *deep* but of *shallow* plowing, where it has been practiced for ages. The two or three inches of soil, he speaks of, have been turned and returned, until every bit of strength that it had in it has been removed, and then the Northerner puts in his heavy plow, and brings to the top uncivilized hard-pan, which cannot be pulverized or brought into a condition, so that plants may get nourishment therefrom, without years of cultivation; but not because it has been deeply, but because it has been shallowly plowed for years.

By this operation, the two or three inches of immediate subsoil has been packed and tramped by the plow and horse till it is nearly as hard as a road, and into this uncivilized substance he puts his seed, and with any amount of fertilizer that he may put on he fails to grow a remunerative crop.

Why? because of not keeping his skinning of soil (which is just enough at least to sprout the seed) on top so as to give the young roots some civilization. Now, I have no doubt that had the Northerner at first just skimmed, (or skinned his land, as your correspondent has it), and then followed his skinner in the same furrow with a good subsoil plow, it would have done nearly, if not quite as much good, as if he had put 200 or 300 of bone extra to the acre. It may not show so much benefit the first year, but it is bound to pay in the end.

In our land, I cannot, of course, speak confidently of other, it is worth as much as 200 or 300 lbs. of bone, from the fact that it loosens the soil to such a depth as to make it hold twice to three times as much water, which is a great thing in any season. [We question that—we don't want to *hold* water, but want it to rise from below, then pass off,—*Editor*.]

Then if you do put on some fertilizer it takes from twice to three times as much rain to carry it off, (which is a thing I have seen done to my sorrow,) simply because it takes that much more rain to fill from eight to ten inches of soil than it does to fill three to four inches. [We want the water to rise, in loose soil, from below, and pass off, in excess of rains—then we don't suffer drouth.]

Now, we never think of plowing less than six to eight inches, with the furrow plow, and then when we subsoil the plows goes from three to five inches deeper. [Good enough.]

Your correspondent advises farmers to keep on plowing shallow to improve their land, which is just the thing to impoverish it.

It was known to the Romans of old, that pulverization was the thing to make crops, and at one time they new nothing of manure, for the Roman Senate gave a medal to a farmer for discovering the use of manure, for by putting it on the land, the Decree of the Senate said would save half the labor of digging, so that proves that digging or deep plowing will bring fair crops without manure.

G. B.

MELON SUGAR.—Although melon sugar is no new thing, still very little of it is known in this country. Melons have long been cultivated in Southern Europe for sugar making, and there is no good reason why we could not do the same, and on an extensive scale, provided the manufacture of such an article was profitable. We notice that the subject is attracting some attention in California, but it may end no better than the beet-root sugar enterprises and silkworm culture, both of which seem to hold on to life, but show little vigor or profits to inventors.—*Exchange*.



## GARDEN WORK.



## GARDEN WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

September is a partly leisure month for the private gardener. The walks and borders are to be kept in order; watering plants may sometimes be required; the lawn and grass edgings are to clip for the last time this year, so that the roots may be protected from the frost of Winter by a thick though close mat of vegetation. Seeds of all sorts, as they ripen, must be gathered and safely put away. Fruits, as they ripen, are to be gathered. In cleaning up the garden beds, all the haulm grass and weeds should be put in a pile in some out-of-the-way place, and turf, wood's earth, scrapings from the fence corners, etc., with some manure, plaster, ashes, a little salt, and any other manurial materials, laid in layers, closely compressed, and often made moist with soap-suds or liquid manure from the barn-yard, until the whole mass has decomposed, when it ought to be turned over and well intermixed; then put it in shape and cover with earth, ready for use in the garden next year.

**LIMA BEANS, AND ALL OTHER BEANS.**—Gather these as they ripen, when the dew is off put them away in the hulls, until well dried, and then thresh them out, for sale or use during the Winter.

**CABBAGE.**—Keep the late cabbage well cultivated, and dust with salt and soot if flies or worms attack.

**CAULIFLOWER AND BROCOLI.**—Keep these clean of weeds, the ground light, and if the weather be dry, water well every twice a week, not a sprinkling, but a good thorough wetting of the ground some two or more inches deep,

**SPINACH.**—Thin out and work the growing spinach, and sow seeds of this wholesome and indispensable vegetable, for Winter and next Spring's use.

**SIBERIAN KALE.**—Prepare a bed, with southern exposure, if possible; make it rich, rake well, sow

the seed about as thick as you would turnips, either in drills ten inches apart or broadcast. Rake the seed lightly in; strew over it ashes 4 parts, plaster 1 part, salt 1 part, then roll or put the ground with the hoe or rake. It will require but little more attention, except to cover with brush as hard freezing sets in. Light, dry soils suit this excellent Winter and Spring vegetable best.

**TURNIPS.**—Keep these clean, and thin out to four inches apart. It is not too late to sow the white turnip, or yellow Aberdeen, if on rich, well prepared ground, and it prove seasonable. Turnips when grown quickly and to a medium size are most agreeable in flavor and better for culinary purposes than if grown slowly up to a large size.

**RADISH.**—Sow beds of the white or black Spanish radish; they will stand out nearly all Winter with little protection. Sow a bed of pink or white Chinese, and treat them as turnips. After the tops are bitten by the frost, gather them and put them in barrels or bury them as turnips. They furnish excellent dishes for breakfast and tea in late Autumn and during Winter. Radish is toothsome and healthy.

**ONIONS.**—Sow seeds of the silver skin onion, and the yellow or Portugal onion. Sow in thin land in drills four or six inches apart, and under or near trees, that they will be part of the day shaded. They will with little protection stand all Winter, and be ready early next Spring to be taken up and tops cut, and set separately for early Summer use. On the 1st of July we were presented with some specimens of superior onions, growth this season from sets planted early in March. They were as large as Burmudas, and fresher and nicer. This proves that skill can produce this and other vegetables in this section, almost as early as they can be brought from the tropics. They were grown by Mr. T. Lawrence, gardener, last year for the B. & O. R. R., at Viaduct Hotel, where he displayed great taste and skill as a florist and ornamental gardener, to the delight of the mass of travellers that stop and pass by that hotel. Being out of employment, Mr. L. has temporarily rented a small lot near St. Denis, Baltimore county, and shows by a judicious rotation of crops, suited to follow each other in accord with the seasons; by high manuring, diligent work and skillful management, what an enormous amount of production a few rods of earth can be made to yield in a year. Every owner of land should learn to emulate such examples—have less land in the garden; but make it rich, rotate crops and use all proper appliances to stimulate the growth of plants—thus less land requires less work, give more satisfaction, and yield better

and a greater quantity of vegetables than if a larger space was called the garden, and left, as is too often the case, to take care of itself, or requiring double labor, without a corresponding return, because of a want of practical skill, judgment and deficiency of plant food, suitable to such article that may be desired to be grown.

**ENDIVES.**—Set out endive plants this month, and let them stand a foot apart each way.

**CELERY.**—Begin to earth up for blanching this grand vegetable. Every garden should have a full supply. Be careful in earthing up, not to cover the crown, and draw the leaves close together, holding them in one hand while you draw the earth up with the other.

**FRUITS.**—Do not let decaying fruits lay about, but pick them up and feed to fowls or hogs, so as to prevent curculio and other insects from breeding. Attention to this may save your fruits next year, and it will repay otherwise for your trouble. *Kill all caterpillars.*

**LETTUCE.**—Set out plants, and at once sow seeds for late planting in frames. Small salading of all kinds may be sown early this month.

**HERBS.**—All pot and medicinal herbs may be set out in moist weather.

**FALL PLOWING.**—Unquestionably, it is very profitable to plow land in the fall which is to be planted next spring; and in the fall the deeper the better, as the frost and air will pulverize and fertilize the soil; but new, hard subsoil should not be turned up to the sun in spring or summer, to be dried and baked by the hot sun before it is pulverized by freezing and thawing.

The best mode for deep plowing that we ever saw or practiced, was to use a stout team with a large plow, in autumn, and cut a furrow 8 or 10 inches deep, following this plow with a small plow and one horse, walking in the furrow and cutting 4 or 5 inches deeper; this does not turn deep subsoil to the top, but trenches it deeply, which is covered with the surface soil by the next furrow.

There is generally less hurry and more time in the fall to do this thorough work; besides, teams work easier and more comfortably in the cooler days of autumn and early winter, than in the spring; and this autumn-plowing can be continued till the ground freezes.

We throw out these hints, not because farmers don't know, but because they are apt to forget.

The farmers in Rhode Island mowed their grass in the evening and night, on account of the excessive heat.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### Lime—Plowing—Seeding.

DUNNSVILLE, ESSEX COUNTY, VA.

July 25, 1876.

*Messrs. Editors:* I desire to make a few enquiries of you and your many readers of experience.—I have sown peas broadcast in my corn, on land that has been somewhat improved, for seven years past, at the beginning very poor, by applying ground bone and home-made manure with my crops alternately corn and wheat.

I now wish to apply lime; is it best to put the lime on and plow in with the peas, or plow in the peas and put the lime on the wheat, after sowing? Which is the best, stone lime or shell? Which is the best, to put the lime on before or after slacking it? that is, let it air-slack on the land, or slack with water before application? Should the peas be plowed deep or not?

The land has been well-plowed but not subsoiled; is of medium stiff soil, clay bottom. About five years since, I put on 30 or 40 bushels shell lime to the acre, on good cover of clover, and let it lie all winter, and have seen no improvement, till this year, it shows a little, I think I put on too much lime for the strength of the land.

Our wheat crop is short of our expectations early in the season. The corn in this section looks very well; our tide-water section is evidently improving rapidly; that is around this section, and think generally. We have good facilities for shipping and cheap freights to Baltimore, where there is a larger demand for the product of the farm.

Most of the farmers have more land than capital to improve it with, or to employ labor to work; laboring men are very much in demand; good mechanics, also; land is very cheap; men of small capital, with industry and good judgment, would do well to locate in this section, if the present financial crisis passes off, as it must do.

Tide-water Virginia will rise very rapidly; at least, every man of energy must; there is a marked change in the face of the people, at a gathering; all seem cheerful and buoyant, and talk hopeful; this and the last year are more flattering to the farmer than the five years of continued drought before.

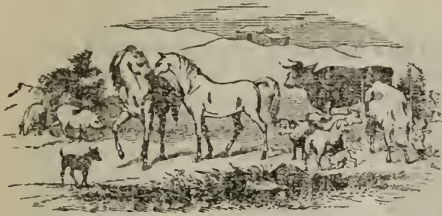
OBSERVER.

**NOTE.**—We would be glad to have our experienced readers answer the above inquiries, according to their results; we have, editorially, often discussed the topics of lime, plowing and seeding, in previous numbers of the MARYLAND FARMER, as reading will show.

One man in Beaufort, N. C., shipped 20,000 watermelons in a single week.



## Live Stock Register.



### SHOEING HORSES.

A writer in the *New York Herald* states some facts about how horses should be shod, which are worthy the consideration of blacksmiths and farmers as well :

Most of the horseshoers of the country prepare the foot, fit a shoe and secure it to the hoof in the same manner that a wood butcher fits a shoe to an old wood or ox sled. The mechanism of a horse's hoof is one of the most wonderful and ingenious structures that can be found in all the works of the Creator. Beneath and in rear of every foot there is a frog, which is a tough and elastic pad for preventing injury to the animal whenever he plants his foot on any hard substance. Large rolls or cylinders of india rubber are placed beneath railroad cars to prevent injury to any part of the car or cargo with which it is loaded. The frog beneath the foot of a horse is designed to subserve a similar purpose. But the manner in which most horses are shod lifts them up, as it were, on short stilts, so that the frogs cannot perform their appropriate functions. If we look carefully at a young horse when he is trotting or running, it will be perceived that every foot is brought down to the ground in such a manner that the frog receives the powerful blow. By this means all injury to the animal is avoided. Science teaches us to permit the frog to develop and expand downward. But most blacksmiths seem to think that the all-wise Creator made a mistake when he formed the hoofs of horses. Hence, they fall at the frogs with red-hot burning irons, with edge tools and with any other appliances that will enable them to remove this extraneous excrescence. Illustrious ninnies ! Why not shave all the rough, adipose tissue beneath their own heels, and leave the bare bones to rest on plates of iron inside of their own boots and shoes?

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There are few or no better mediums in Maryland for advertising all just and enterprising business, than the MARYLAND FARMER, with its hundreds of readers in nearly every State in the Union ; and our terms are reasonable.

### Live Cattle Weighed by Measure.

The only instrument necessary is a measure with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following table, contains the rule to ascertain the weight of the animal :

If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.

If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven.

If less than five and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen.

If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-five.

If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.

If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.

Example.—Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches ; length five feet six inches ; the superficial area will then be thirty-five, and in accordance with preceeding table the weight will be eight hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Example.—Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot and nine inches. There would be three and one-half feet, which, multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

### DEATH OF HAMBLETONIAN.

Rysdyk's world-renowned stallion Hambletonian died at Chester, Orange county, in March. The horse was about thirty years of age. He was the sire of Mr. Bonner's king of the turf, Dexter, and of many other noted trotting horses of the country. The income from Hambletonian was over \$10,000 a year. It is said that at one time \$100,000 was offered for him. He was bought about twenty-seven years ago for \$150, from the Seeley family, at Sugar Loaf, Orange county.

Before Mr. Rysdyk's death, he selected a place where the old horse was to be buried in a fenced-in lot, with appropriate headstone. He left a clause in his will, that under no circumstances should the horse's remains be mutilated after death. Two offers were made Tuesday, one of \$500 and one of \$1,000, for Hambletonian's hide, for the purpose of preserving the horse in his natural shape ; but the offers were refused by the Rysdyk family.

### SHEEP FOOT DISEASE.

Veterinary Surgeon Felizen draws attention to the continued success attending the employment of caustic lime for the foot disease in sheep. It is very laborious to touch the feet of a numerous flock of sheep with the usual astringent solutions of copperas, white vitrol, calcined alum, or spirits, of turpentine. Instead, from a species of "run," 150 yards long by two wide, make a well trodden floor, raise a border with puddled clay round the enclosure, so as to secure the uniform depth of nine inches towards the middle of the run, pour into this bath four barrels of water, and distribute over the bottom two cwts. of quick lime, covering all with a dozen bundles of the refuse fodder from the racks, so as to form a carpet. Drive the sheep into this foot bath, 100 at a time, and compel them to pass and repass from one end to the other. The spread fodder prevents the feet sinking too profoundly, and acts as a brush at the same time for forcing the caustic solution to enter the nails. The bath must be made entirely new once a week, as the lime absorbing Carbonic acid, loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of thick lime, the straw becomes thus more durable, incombustible, along with possessing sanitary advantages.—*California Farmer.*

### Care of Young Stock.

Some people have advanced the opinion, and even acted on it, that to have hardy stock they must be exposed to the weather, and not over supplied with food while young—or, in other words, that a calf or colt, well fed and cared for, will naturally be tender, and must be so fed through life to be kept in good condition. This is not so in the first instance, for stock half kept while young can never recover from the injury thus received, and no after care in feeding can make as good an animal as would have been produced by proper treatment in early life. To keep stock profitably, they should always be kept in thriving condition, receiving extra attention while young and growing, especially during the winter and spring. Good shelter and plenty to eat and drink are particularly necessary at all seasons of the year to make valuable horses or cattle hereafter.—*Rural Australian.*

Well, even if it *does* render it necessary to feed and shelter well, to feed and shelter them when young, it is no objection; for all stock ought to be always well cared for—young or old—colts or calves.

South Australia, it is reported, contains 6,000,000 sheep.

### Tight Check Reins.

The London *Horse-Book* says: "The horse is often prevented from throwing his weight into the collar by a tight check rein, a useless and painful incumbrance, introduced by vanity, and retained by thoughtlessness amounting to cruelty. Few of the London cab-drivers use check reins, knowing them to be inconsistent with proper work; and when one is observed, it will invariably be found to be on some poor animal, whose wearied and haggard appearance is attempted to be disguised by this instrument of torture.

The check rein is, in nearly every case, painful to the animal, and useless to the driver. Because, it fastens the head in an unnatural posture; and, as the horse's shoulder and head fall together, cannot be of any real support in case of stumbling.

When, from some defect in the animal, or other cause, the check rein is used, it must be slackened.

Because, in addition to the easier position of the neck, a greater portion of weight can be thrown into the collar, especially going up hill, thus saving a great and unnecessary expenditure of muscular power.

There is an important difference between a tight check rein and a tightened rein, although not generally understood. The first is injurious, and cannot help the horse, while the latter is often useful. Because, the latter is a steady support to the animal's head from a distinct and intelligent source—the driver; whereas, the former is only the horse's head fastened to his own shoulders. That the check rein is inconsistent with the action of the horse's head, is clearly shown by the fact that, when a horse falls, it is always broken.

FINE STOCK FOR FLORIDA.—Col. B. F. Cockrill, of Richmond farm, has recently been shipping quite an extensive variety of fine stock to Mr. W. C. Warner, an enterprising New Yorker, recently located in Florida.

DEATH OF FEARNAGHT.—This eight-year old stallion, Fearnaght, the property of Mr. McKay, of Ingersoll, Oxford County, Ontario, died at his owner's stable, on Friday, July 8. Mr. McKay refused \$5,000 for him a short time ago.

SALE OF KILDARE.—Mr. John O'Donnell, of New York, has sold his four-year old chestnut colt Kildare, by Leamington, dam a Lexington mare, to Mr. A. M. Burton, of this State, for \$1,700.

VAGRANT.—Mr. W. B. Astor's celebrated racer Vagrant, has a bad leg, from the effects of the race at Point Breeze, or immediately after it.



## THE DAIRY.



### A Butter Maker's Experience.

Keep sixteen cows; am milking ten this winter six new milchs. I make sixty-three pounds of butter a week. The cows are a mixture of native with Jersey; but I prefer they be half of each, for the reason that the milk is just as good, more in quantity, and the cows more hardy than all Jersey. Of course the native cows should be the very best. Hay is given three times a day, and a quart of cob meal and shorts twice a day. I add to this meal two quarts of skim milk. The cows are supplied with all the salt they will eat. Water is given twice a day, immediately after eating hay. Bed the cows twice a day thoroughly with fine shavings and sawdust, to keep them dry and clean. In winter, card them regularly once a week.

I treat my cows with great kindness, being very gentle with them, as such treatment has a great deal to do with a generous flow of milk. During the milking season my son favors them with his best whistling, not because he ever heard that cows are partial to such music, though he thinks "our cows" relish it much, and expect it morning and night. Doubtless it has a soothing effect upon

. My pastures are newly cleared, hilly and rocky, with a western slope, and pretty good; the other older and more level, but productive. I have about twenty acres of mowing land, and cut from 20 to 30 tons of nice English hay. My farm is on a hill; soil deep, strong and productive; first-crop cut early. I cut several tons second-crop clover in August. We scald our milk or heat it twice a day, from the middle of October to June 1st, in a tin pail, over a kettle of boiling water. The pail will hold what I put into four pans, about three quarts to a pan. Milk stands 36 hours, then skim. In winter, keep it warm in a room warmed by a soapstone stove, so that the temperature is about the same day and night—from 50 to 65 degrees.—The milk is set on two racks, made in this way: An upright square post, eight feet long, six inches

square, pivot in each end, slats across seven inches, will set 32 pans on each; skim twice a day, and churn three times a week. Cream is kept as cool as possible, without freezing. When ready to churn, it is warmed by pouring sweet milk into the mass in the churn, to the temperature of 62 degrees. The butter is washed in three waters, having the chill taken off; then weighed, allowing one-half ounce of salt to the pound. In winter, we lump the butter the same day it is churned.—We lump it over with a butter worker, weigh it into one pound masses, lump it square with butter patten, then stamp and send to market. I sell to a firm in Boston; have sold to them for four years, and got 55 cents a pound this winter, express paid by the firm.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

### The National Cheese Product.

We clip the following from the New York *Bulletin*, which will interest all concerned in the cheese line:

The State of New York alone has now nearly 1,000 cheese manufactories, which use the milk of more than 250,000 cows, making therefrom 80,000,000 pounds of cheese, which is 1,000 pounds for every three cows. The cheese production of the whole United States is now over 250,000,000 lbs., of which 96,000,000 are exported.

England scarcely exports 25,000,000 pounds, while little Holland, which used to be the principal cheese producing country of the world, exports at present 60,000,000 pounds. The latter fact suggests the extent which the cheese production of the United States may reach in the course of years, and the wealth its exportations will bring back, as the Hollanders used to boast that their cheese production was more valuable than a gold mine, very few of which surpass the Dutch cheese in the profits realized,

**RAPID MILKING.**—On the evening of June 6th, I milked three cows, my wife holding the watch to keep time. No. 1 had been milking sixty-nine days; gave nineteen and a half pounds of milk; time five minutes. No. 2 gave twenty-five and a half pounds; time, five minutes; she had been in milk fifty-three days; No. 3 had a calf sixteen days old, and I only took part of her milk, but drew twenty-four and three-fourths pounds in four minutes. I am not fifty years old, but with sixteen more years practice may be able to do better.—*Cor. Country Gentlemen.*

We direct the attention of our readers to the new arrangement of the Chester river steamers. Excursion trips twice a week.—*Chester Transcript.*

### Money in Cheese.

Since it would be impossible to give a correct mode by which an individual, without experience, could be at once initiated into the mysteries of cheese making, the writer has concluded to recommend to the seeker after such information more elaborate treatises, or what is better, the teaching of some one who has practiced successfully the art.

#### COMPARATIVE PROFITS.

As a general thing, there is more profit in making butter, when it can be disposed of at the highest market price, and when the members of the farmer's family can do most of the work, than in making cheese. Especially is this the case when a farmer keeps but few cows; but in districts where few are the exception and many the rule, and where convenient factories can be erected, it is most profitable to make cheese, mainly because it is a great saving of domestic labor.

In the great dairy sections of New England and the Middle States, cheese making has been carried on to great perfection. It is a business which requires great skill and care in the individual that has the manipulation of the milk in charge, and no little business ability in the agent to whom is entrusted the sale of the products.

#### WHAT SECURES A GENEROUS MARGIN.

Any defect in any part of the manufacturing process puts cheese into the second class, when otherwise it might be in the first, and thus reduces its price to the damage of the producer.

As in butter so in cheese, the utmost care, considerable watching, and no little brain is requisite, to secure a result which will be satisfactory in the matter of dollars and cents; but having these, the business generally pays, and not unfrequently, largely pays.

There is one favorable thing about the business when compared with the making of butter. A good article will keep, and if really good, will not depreciate in intrinsic value, but perhaps increase; whereas, it is far more difficult to make butter that can be safely held any considerable time for a better market.—*Exchange.*

**LARGE MELONS.**—The schooner "Wm. E. Barlett," Captain Williams, left Magothy river on Friday last for Baltimore, with a cargo of the celebrated Wilson Mammoth Gypsy watermelons. They were considered by melon epicures as the largest and best that have ever been carried to the market from Magothy, some being over four feet long.—*Annapolis Record.*

**THREE GOOD RULES FOR FARMERS.** — 1. In gathering corn, take such ears only that are finest and from the most prolific stalks. 2. Never take from a stalk having but one year if thrifty stalks can be found with two or more good sized ears.—Generally, but one of them is fit for seed, and that usually the second from the ground. But if the lowest is the best, take that. 3. Always take ears that are filled out to the end, and that beyond the husk, if such can be found. When you come to plant before shelling, break every ear and see if the pith of the cob is dried up; for if it is not the corn is not ripe.—*Exchange.*

The simplest remedy for worms in cattle, sheep and pigs is turpentine mixed with a little feed, or given in linseed oil or gruel; two ounces for a cow or ox, and one-fourth or less for smaller animals, according to the size. Clater gives the following for adult bovines: linseed oil, 1 pint; turpentine, 2 ounces; infusion of quassia,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

The symptoms of the worms being present are general weakness and inaction, falling off in flesh, capricious appetite, and appearing hidebound.—*Exchange.*

Sulphur in their feed, occasionally, is excellent to keep stock in health, and to rid them of vermin and worms.

The display of butter and cheese in the Agricultural Department of the Centennial Exhibition comprises contributions from ninety-five manufacturers, one-third of whom are Canadians, who exhibit 23,500 pounds. The United States exhibitors display 20,600 pounds. The butter and cheese display is at the eastern end of the Agricultural Hall, and contains a display of the most improved utensils used in the butter and cheese business.

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—The August number of this valuable agricultural journal is before us. Its contents are too numerous for detailed mention, and embrace articles on many of the most practically useful branches of the subject, together with much kindred miscellaneous matter. Its contributors are among the best farmers of the country, and Col. D. S. Curtiss, well known to our readers, is one of its editors.—*Virginia Sentinel.*

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—We have just received the August number of the Maryland Farmer.—There is nothing that conduces more to the advancement of the interests of an agricultural community than the reading of well-conducted works on the subject of farming. The Maryland Farmer is such a work, and we cheerfully recommend it to the reading public.—*Montgomery Advocate.*



## The Poultry House.



### Kinds of Poultry to Keep.

There are two productions for which fowls are always in demand—laying eggs and for poultry—so it is well to keep the breed in the best condition possible for one or both these branches of business. And if you can at the same time have them please the fancy of the fancier, so much the better, as they make better customers usually for surplus stock than the butcher. In some localities eggs are worth more than poultry, and it is desirable to have them at a particular time of the year. For egg-production the non-sitters should be chosen, and they will produce eggs when wanted, and in quantities to suit, if properly fed and otherwise cared for. If early poultry is wanted, the non-sitters of good size are the best to breed from, but if you want to raise poultry to ship in late fall or winter, choose the short-legged Asiatics.

I prefer a short, stout leg on any fowl. The bodies of such fowls may not be so stylish, but they mean business, and I keep fowls for profit. There are several biddies of my acquaintance well up to ten years of age—of various breeds, and cocks five years and more, vigorous as ever. Invariably such are low and broad, compared with what would be called fancy chickens of same breeds by fanciers.—*F. J. K., in Poultry Argus.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—This much sought after and deservedly popular monthly visitor of the farmer, for August, has already been received.—The contents of the present number are both useful and interesting. Every farmer in the land should not fail to procure a copy.—*Maryland Gazette.*

Best thing out—an aching tooth,

### TABLE FOWLS.

Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier writes to the *London Field* that it is a singular fact that many of the best-flavored breeds of table Poultry are black. He says:

"I have eaten La Fleche pullets fattened on buckwheat meal and milk; and although I will not disparage the merits of Dorkings, I cannot maintain their equality with the black-feathered foreigners when on the table; and Crevecoeurs, for a roast, are difficult to surpass. In Ducks, the same facts may be noticed. There are no better flavored birds than the little East Indian, as they are generally called, although the first importation came, we believe, from Buenos Ayres. I have recently had an opportunity of dining off a black Cayuga, which Mr. Fowler forwarded me to learn my opinion of its edible qualities. I must say I never ate a better duck—tender and soft in flesh, and with more sapidity than an Aylesbury. I have not tried the black Hamburg, but I should imagine that a plumper, better fowl would be difficult to find. I know there is a prejudice against black-legged Poultry for boiling, but it is mere'y in consequence of the dark legs not meeting with the approbation of the cook. It is to be regretted that a practical judging of the merits of the different breeds, when on the table, could not be carried out in this country as it has been in Paris. The question occurs, would it not be well for our breeders to leave off playing the farce of a Poultry pedigree register, and breeding for feather and comb alone, and turn their attention toward producing poultry that is eatable, instead of fowls that are as dry and tough as leather upon our tables?"

WHICH ARE BEST?—I am desirous of procuring the best breed of poultry that I can, for laying purposes, irrespective of other qualifications. It is eggs that I want. What breed would you recommend and where can I get them?

J. F. ZEDICKER.

Bloomington, Neb.

A poultry fancier says: "The Brown Leghorns will shell out to entire satisfaction." C. A. Keefer, of Sterling, Ill., breeds this class of fowls and many others through the country.—*Prairie Farmer.*

EXCURSIONS.—The steamer Mary Washington carried down the river this morning the Woodlawn Farmers' Club and Potomac Fruit Growers for a little recreation on the river.—*Virginia Sentinel.*

COFFEE CAKE.—1 cup sugar;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses; 2 eggs; 2-3 cup coffee; 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and salaratus;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound chopped raisins,

### TRAINING CANARIES.

A professional gentleman, residing in Reading, Pa., raised forty canary birds last year, and he has at present nine birds a few months old that he is teaching to whistle notes. An Italian hand-organ, which pipes half a dozen popular tunes in a clear, sweet tone, is the instrument used.

The birds are taught one tune, and sometimes a second one after the first has been thoroughly learned. When about two months old the canaries begin to chirp a little, and the organ is immediately brought into use. A single tune is played each day at dawn, also at noon, when the birds are eating, and sometimes at nine or ten o'clock at night.

The playing is done at a late hour "to give the birds something to think about at night, and they will have the tune fresh in their memories in the morning!" When about six months old and having moulted, they will not unfrequently learn to sing the air of a tune from beginning to end, giving all the notes correctly, although previous to shedding the feathers, they may have learned only a few notes after a month or two of instruction.

In learning to whistle a tune, a bird follows the organ correctly part way, but before the tune is finished, suddenly breaks off into a chirp. A bird organ is turned with a crank. Those of the Italian make cost \$10 apiece, and play eight tunes, while the French organs, with a capacity of six tunes, can be had for \$6. The Italian organ has a softer, sweeter sound than the French organ.—*Exchange*.

**POULTRY ITEMS.**—A hen has a regular meal—she always gets a picked-up dinner.—*Commercial Bulletin*. And she has to scratch around considerably to get it, too. But then it doesn't cost anything. She has it put down in the bill.—*Boston Advertiser*. Those punsters ought to be cooped up.—*St. Louis Republican*. Oh, no. Let 'em crawl around for a full crop of puns on the subject.—*Norristown Herald*. To hatch up any more would require a complete insight into the chicanery of the business. And then, after all, you fellows would lay your heads together and pullet all to pieces.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*. Was there ever such cackling over so small an egg? Get out something that you can crow over.—*Charlottesville Chronicle*. Go to roost, you infernal bantams. Let us big Brahmas have a "scratch."—*Lynchburg Star*.

Now stop your crowing! We have an old rooster in Wytheville who is A. Hatcher. He has a fine comb, and, to cap the climax, he is "cock of the walk" in the grocery line.—*Wytheville Enterprise*. Pity on all those hen-pecked fellows; we put them under the pen of the farmer for shelter.

### PIGEONS FOR FARMERS.

Farmers are apt to regard pigeons as very destructive to have around the farm, and say they dig up the grain and eat it, thus ruining the crops. This is a prejudice entirely without foundation. Pigeons' bills are not suited to digging; neither would they have sense enough, as they are pre-eminently "dumb." They will, of course, eat the grains which lie upon the ground, but these, of course, would waste or be picked up by birds in any case. The farmer has splendid chances to breed pigeons. He can fix up a corner of his barn loft with little trouble, and letting the birds fly, they will pick their own feed in summer time. They require comparatively no care—the loft need be cleaned only twice a year. A frequent cause of lack of success is, that farmers instead of fixing up a small loft with nests inside, nail boxes to the side of the barn, and here the squabs, being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, necessarily perish. In winter the pigeons will feed with the poultry. They will breed on an average eight or nine pairs of young a year, which will find ready market, when four weeks old, at fifty cents per pair; in winter, seventy-five cents. If the stock consists of Dutchies or common runts, which will cost two dollars and fifty cents per pair to start with, squabs twice the size of common ones can be raised and will of course command much higher prices. From the above it will be seen that there is an enormous per cent. to be realized from the breeding of pigeons for market. Breeding birds of the common variety costs only fifty cents per pair and will pay for themselves within two months.—*W. Althe Burpee, in Country Gentleman*.

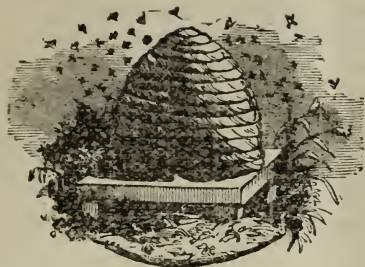
A Boston tailor has had his billheads stamped with a picture of a forget-me-not.—*Whitehall Times*. This is all right as long as customers have anemore.—*Morristown Herald*. Yes, but these dandy lions are apt to lilic blazes.—*Boston Globe*. and then have the bills sent to their poppies, too.—*Commercial Advertiser*. Well, a fellow has got to have jessamine of wealth to pay for clothes nowadays, they have been so hy'cinths the war. Its silly for a man to crocus he don't happen to owe his tailor.—*Sunday Courier*.

"Gov. SPRAGUE." — This celebrated horse changed owners in this city during the races last week, J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., becoming his owner at \$27,500.

**BIG STRAWBERRY.**—The papers mention a new strawberry called the "Cumberland Triumph," of which Colman's *Rural World* says fourteen of them will weigh one pound.



## THE APLARY.



**RAPE AS A HONEY PLANT.**—K. O. Krusche, Berlin, Wis., writes the *American Bee Journal*:—"As a honey-producing plant, the rape is scarcely second to the linden, producing a beautiful golden honey of good flavor, and is in blossom when nearly everything else is out of blossom, commencing about August 15th, and continuing a couple of weeks. As a farm crop, it is as good if not better than wheat. The time of sowing it is from the middle to the end of June. This gives time to prepare the soil after other crops are in; or if wheat or corn should fail in coming up, rape can be sown in their places.

**SURPLUS BOX HONEY.**—Use all the clean, white comb you can obtain to give the bees a start in new boxes, and keep adding boxes as fast as others are filled. Large quantities of honey can be secured in surplus boxes on either movable-comb or box-hives, if the boxes are not too large, and there are several large openings into each box, bringing them close to the comb in the body of the hive.—It is now a good time to Italianize your bees, as breeders rear most of their queens the latter part of June and during this month. We think no one who has tried the Italians will now dispute their superiority over black bees.—*Bee Keepers' Magazine*.

**ITALIAN VS. BLACK BEES.**—In the spring of 1874 I purchased four stands of black bees, in old box hives. In transferring, I divided and put them into eight American hives. I had two swarms, which increased my number of stocks to ten.—They all went through the winter safely. I Italianized five of them for the sake of experiment.—When my Italians commenced swarming they did not know when to quit. I have now twenty-six stands of bees, seven of which are black and *nineteen* are Italians. This shows the difference between the two races, as both had precisely the same chance.—*Bee Keepers' Magazine*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

## CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

BY GENERAL A. M. WINN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1876.

COL. D. S. CURTISS:—I got the July number of the Farmer, and have glanced over it with much pleasure. Your increase of advertisements and reading matter is truly encouraging.

About a half a dozen of us were present when I read that cure for sheep butting, at which we all had a good, hearty laugh to help digestion. There is more in the expression "laugh and grow fat," than most people are apt to suppose, for he who can not laugh sometimes, is in a bad fix.

## AN INCIDENT

must be told at this point, and if you don't like it, just exercise the editor's privilege.

Some years ago, in a neat western village, there was a very nice episcopal church. The fine-looking, dignified minister walked out one morning, and as he passed the tidy residence of one of his beloved parishioners, a little dog ran out, and, as quick as lightning, nipped the parson, who turned the big end of his walking stick, and the dog was dead. The owner being rather put out about it said, "parson, why didn't you strike the dog with the little end of your stick?" He replied, "why didn't he come at me tail first?"

## THE CENTENNIAL

has been a grand affair in this city. On Sunday the ministers preached Centennial sermons; Monday a grand brigade review and sham battle, under command of General John McComb, in which the United States troops, ships of war and forts took a lively part. Not less than twenty thousand people attended. Tuesday, the 4th, we had a four mile procession; not less than one hundred and twenty thousand were out. I rode near the right of the 1st division, and tired my arm by returning salutes from the houses and side walks.

## GOV. WILLIAM IRWIN,

his staff, State officers, Major General Vernan and staff, Federal and State Judges, Mayor and Board of Supervisors, and hundreds of invited guests were escorted by the military. The societies—beneficial, provident and social—were out in large numbers, and splendidly equipped with new and elegant regalia. The oration, poem, &c., were delivered to at least twenty thousand people in the Mechanics' Institute pavilion, but not half of them could hear any thing.

## THE MASQUERADE BALL

filled the pavilion, and was the most magnificent display ever seen this side of New York; indeed,

I very much doubt whether the city of New York ever equaled it. "*The Native Sons of the Golden West*," born here since July, 1846, have a very fine organization, and showed splendidly in procession. They had one of the finest invitation balls ever gotten up in this city; there were over twelve hundred persons present, of whom over five hundred were ladies, half, at least, being native daughters.

#### THE SONS OF REVOLUTIONARY SIRES

have organized an association of eighty members at two meetings of which, I had the honor of being President. They joined in the procession with thirteen large shields, representing the thirteen original States. This institution promises to become very large, and, so far, is a fine-looking body of men. The object is to embrace all decedents of Revolutionary patriots, taking for granted that those who fed the soldiers were equally entitled to honors.

#### THE REGATTA

was a beautiful sight, and quite exciting; the bay was literally covered with vessels, great and small, their sails were well filled, and masts bending to a stiff breeze. This took place on the 5th, which was witnessed by thousands. We have two training ships here, the *Jamestown*, commanded by Lieutenant Henry Glass, is a State institution, with about seventy boys; the *Portsmouth* belongs to the United States, and has some forty boys.—Both did good service in the naval engagement.—The first is the one we tried three years to establish.

#### THE FARMERS

are rejoicing in every part of the country. Riding along the roads, in some parts of the State, you see nothing but wheat as far as the eye can reach. If it was not for the labor-saving agricultural implements it could never be harvested, but all the reaping, threshing and sacking are done by machinery. The Grangers are so united that they store their own grain, and wait their time to ship to the best advantage. Such a wheat country was never seen before, though twenty-five years ago we thought it only fit for gold.

#### SPANISH CATTLE

are being reduced very rapidly, and their places filled by the finest blooded stock that could be obtained, so that butter and cheese is now paying better than wool, notwithstanding this is one of the greatest sheep countries in the world, and our sheep raisers are improving their breeds very rapidly. Beef and mutton are very cheap, though they pay well for the time and money spent in raising them. We are now raising fine blooded horses, which are fast taking the place of Spanish stock.

#### THE PRODUCT

of Sonoma County alone sums up to \$5,024,500—embracing lumber, butter, cheese, hay, wool, barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, beef, hogs, sheep, wine, and \$300,000 of quicksilver. We have fifty-two counties, and Sonoma is one of the smallest of them. Making honey is reduced to a science, and although the bees make it, the comb, in frames, as they appear in market, looks like the handiwork of some American inventor. Shad, eels and catfish begin to show themselves, as the result of planting by our Fish Commissioners.

ROSA BANKSIANA.—This is a very beautiful and singular family of Climbing Roses, with long, flexible, slender shoots, in a manner destitute of thorns, and with a graceful, darkest polished green foliage, flowering very profusely annually, each shoot being loaded with its white-yellow or rose-colored flowers, like a pendulous garland. In the Southern States the foliage is evergreen, making it the most graceful, luxuriant and beautiful of roses. To us, the beauty of the plant is in a manner lost, being too tender for general planting in the garden. *Nebraska Centre-Union.*

WATERMELONS.—Two tramps were arrested yesterday morning on a charge preferred against them by F. Staley, for breaking into and taking from his patch a number of watermelons. These two tramps are supposed to be the same that were secreted in Dr. Nelson's cellar, on Sunday last. Justice Gassaway ordered them out of town, and thereby save unnecessary expense to the county by keeping them confined in jail till October.—*Maryland Gazette.*

SWINE.—Grain is very low, and it is likely that there will be a material decline in pork and pork products during the fall. Now is a good time to feed the grain and make pork. August and September pork is more cheaply made than November and December pork. We anticipate fair returns for the grain fed to swine this fall. The hog cholera has reduced the stock in some portions of the West. Many swine raisers have been scared out of the business. Young pigs should be given good feed. There is no economy in stunting young stock of any kind.—*Elmira Husbandman.*

APPOINTMENT.—Past Worthy Master Martin V. B. Collins, of Severn Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order Mechanics, of this city, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Architect for the jurisdiction of Anne Arundel County.



# HORTICULTURE.

## Wild Plums—Goose Plums.

Almost every section of our country, from the Lakes to the Gulf, abounds with several varieties of good wild plums, among them a sort known and noted as the "Wild Goose" plums.

In the Genesee River country there are several varieties, two of which we remember as being very fine, and much esteemed by the early residents there; one a large, handsome, yellow plum; the other equally large and handsome, but of a purple color; and both nearly as large as hen's eggs, of ovel shape; there was also a smaller bright red plum, nearly round; all of them very sweet and delicious.

A. Hance & Son, in the *Gardeners' Monthly*, says: "The true "Wild Goose" plum we have found a handsome, rather large, oblong, crimson variety, with a fine bloom; it is an inch to an inch and a half wide, and an inch and a half to two inches long."

In the same magazine, D. O. Munson says—he and John Saul have them in bearing, and that they sold in the Washington market at \$9 to \$10 per bushel. He says "this plum is deep red in color, with a blue bloom, is sweet and juicy; it is little over an inch in diameter and an inch and a half in circumference."

These wild plums are less liable to attacks and injury by curculio, and are quite hardy; and we believe it will be wise and profitable for the people, in different sections of the country, to take some pains to grow and improve their wild plums.—Some of those we used to be familiar with in the Genesee River country (N. Y.) were as fine and delicious as any that we have ever seen called the "Wild Goose" plum; and we never knew them to be injured by curculios.

Some more of it; since writing the above, we find in the *Gardener's Monthly*, (August,) the following:

"A word about the Wild Goose plum: Mr. Trauson, of Humbolt, Tenn., thinks he can solve the difficulty, and says: This noted plum originated in Tennessee, and is as thick as blackberries all over the country; the average size is one and a half inches in diameter, round in shape, and very productive."

E. MOODY & SONS.—This firm have sent us their trade list, from Lockport, N. Y.

## Grapes as Food.

We have on former occasions referred to the value of fruits as articles of diet, both in health and in sickness. Grapes may deservedly claim a high rank among the fruits in this respect. They contain a considerable amount of hydrocarbonaceous matter, together with potassium salts—a combination which does not tend to irritate, but, on the contrary, to soothe the stomach, and which is consequently used with advantage even in dyspepsia. According to Dr. Hartsen, of Cannes, in France, who has recently contributed an article on the subject to a foreign medical journal, says the organic acids in the grape, especially tartaric acid, deserve more consideration than they have generally received. Their nutritive value, he thinks, been much underrated. It is known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly, careful research may show that they are convertible into fats. Dr. Hartsen thinks that they should be ranked with the carbo-hydrates as food. They have been found a valuable diet in fever, and the success of the "grape-cures" in the Tyrol and other parts of Europe, appears to show that they are positively beneficial in other diseases. No doubt the good results of a residence at these establishments are in a measure to be ascribed to the climate and the general hygienic discipline adopted. The advantage does not wholly consist in the fact that so many pounds of grapes are eaten daily, but partly in the fact that other less healthful things are *not* eaten; and pure air and exercise are also important elements in the curative treatment. But after giving all due weight to these allied influences, we must allow no small fraction of the beneficial result to the grapes.

We rejoice, therefore, at the increased cultivation of the vine in this country, and hope to see it go on extending wherever soil and climate permit. Let every man who can do it plant a centennial grape vine, or a score of vines, beside the "centennial tree," which the papers have been advising him to set out. He can eat the fruit of the former sooner than he can sit under the shade of the latter, and his children will bless his memory for both.—*Journal of Chemistry*.

E. P. ROE's small Fruit Circular is sent us, from the Hudson River, N. Y.

### Pears—Their Enemies.

As encouraging the more general and extensive pear growing has steadily been one of the aims and wishes of the MARYLAND FARMER—believing it to be, as we do, for the advantage of farmers and the country generally—we are ready and pleased to give all the information we can in that direction, and therefore we give the two following articles, from high and reliable authorities; and we may confidently add to what Mr. Saunders recommends to destroy the slug, syringing the limbs and foliage of pear trees with soap suds made of carbolic soap; or with a very weak solution of carbolic acid and water, or weak wood-ash ley and water:

#### How to Destroy the Pear Slug.

In your May number, in reply to the inquiries of a correspondent on this subject, you recommend the use of powdered quick lime (not slacked lime) sifted over the trees by means of a suitable sieve fastened to a long pole. There are several objections to the use of this material. The powdering of quick lime is a difficulty which but few could overcome; the mechanical appliances necessary for the purpose not being available. Then the unpleasantly caustic action of the lime on the eyes and skin of the operator is such as to interfere seriously with a second application of the remedy.

Having had to contend with frequent swarms of these insects on my pear orchards, I have found nothing so good or so easily applied as powdered hellebore; one pound of the powder mixed with a barrel of water has been found strong enough.—My mode of operating is as follows: The barrel of hellebore and water is placed on a one-horse cart, and on the cart is erected a suitable platform for the operator, who is supplied with an ordinary watering can. From his elevated position on the platform, he showers the death-dealing liquid on the foliage, driving from tree to tree as the sprinkling is effected; a light shower is all that is needed, and effectually cleans the trees. Passing up one side of a row, and down the other side where the trees are not very large, an active man can easily operate on from two hundred to three hundred in a day. Where the trees are too large to admit of their being entirely reached, in the manner described, the liquid can be effectually applied with a garden syringe.—W. SAUNDERS, in *Gardener's Monthly*.

#### Pear Blight.

Two or three years ago, a paragraph went the rounds of the agricultural press, to the effect that Mayor Ludlow, of Norfolk, Va., had treated the

pear blight with remarkable success by applying linseed oil to the diseased parts. D. P. Wescott, of Rochester, N. Y., that same season had a tree attacked with blight, the bark of the trunk below the branches presenting that blackened, burned appearance so indicative of what is called "fire-blight." By cutting through the bark, Mr. W. discovered that the inner bark and sapwood were black and apparently dead. Remembering the oil prescription, referred to above, he washed the diseased parts thoroughly with raw linseed oil. This was in the autumn. The next spring the tree leafed out and commenced growing, and upon cutting into the diseased bark he found that a new inner bark had grown, and the tree is now alive and flourishing. Last summer his trees commenced blighting again, some of them very badly, and he applied the linseed oil again. The blight was arrested, and the trees have put forth their foliage in good condition this spring, and the new bark under the dead exterior is alive and apparently healthy. Although Mr. Westcott does not claim to have fully demonstrated the fact that linseed oil is an infallible remedy for pear blight, he will be very likely to try it again should his trees be again attacked, and we would advise our readers to do the same, and see what its effects may be in their cases.—*Rural Home*.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—The receipts of potatoes yesterday from the West, by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, were but little short of 1,200 barrels, one firm on Pratt street receiving 650 barrels. They are mostly of the Early Rose variety, in good condition, and brought freely \$2.50 and \$2.75 by the car load; in jobbing lots \$3. The arrivals of peaches and melons were somewhat less than was expected, which was probably in consequence of the prolonged rain-storm on Saturday night and Sunday. The market for peaches in the morning was lively, at an advance in prices, which, however, fell off slightly later in the day, after the arrival of the Trumpeter with 984 boxes. They sold all along from \$1.00 to \$2.50, a very few choice bringing \$3. The total receipts were about 1,500 boxes. It is noticed that nearly all the early peaches this season—Beatrice, Hale's and Troths—are a considerable improvement upon those which glutted and broke down the market last year. They are in better condition, and a better article altogether. Prices of melons also showed a slight improvement, sales being freely made at 10 to 15 cents; cullings 4 to 6; some small choice lots 18 to 20; cantaloupes, 2 to 3 cents. The total receipts of all kinds were about 40,000.—*Balto. Gazette*, August 1.



### Plant Food and its Resources.

In an instructive paper read before the Potomac Fruit growers, at their July meeting, by Dr. Jehu Brainerd, which we find in the *Washington Star*, he said that he was indebted to his friend, Dr. Snodgrass, the Secretary, for the title of the essay: "The Food and Diet of Plants." This inferential, at least, indicates that plants, as well as animals, are liable to disease; and he was not at all sure but that in the coming time, we should have professional plant doctors as well as human and horse doctors; the whole animal kingdom depended upon the products of vegetation for their very existence, and that those engaged in the cultivation of the cereals, or the delicious fruits of the earth, were the men and women to whom the public are directly indebted for the good things that supply its table wants. Whatever, then, tended to promote this first of all arts, the art of cultivation, whether of grain, fruit, or flowers, should be encouraged. These pursuits of industry were rendered noble and useful by reason of their intrinsic worth.

Scientists had grouped the objects around us in the world into

#### THREE GRAND DIVISIONS,

the mineral, the vegetable and the animal, constituting three kingdoms. The first of these embrace minerals, rock, soil, and all inorganic matter, whether liquid or solid, found in our globe. Inorganic solids owe their increase in size to accretions upon their surface, and the matter that enters into their formation becomes fixed, and so remains until destroyed by some physical or chemical force.—The union of simple chemical atoms is effected by the mutual attraction of unlike elements.

He said the essential elements of plant growth are

#### CARBON, HYDROGEN, OXYGEN AND NITROGEN.

To these may be added sulphur, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, iron, silicon, calcium, and possibly one or two others. But these elements are not assimilated except their binary forms. Water, carbonic acid, and ammonia are the forms in which the organic elements are built up by the vegetable cell.

The Professor next called attention to primary cell formation, and by a free use of the blackboard, brought the occult subject of cell development clearly before the mind of the members, using a representation of the wheat berry for that purpose. He said the lower order of plants multiply by a simple division of cells—while in the higher and more perfect form of growth, reproduction rests upon the phenomena of the produc-

tion of a seed, having a vitalized cell, or germ principle, which, under the influence of

#### MOISTURE, WARMTH AND LIGHT

developed into a new growth.

This part of his subject was finely illustrated by diagrams upon the black board.

#### THE SOURCES OF PLANT FOOD

may be gathered from the following synopsis: Plants feed upon the carbonic acid; animals return carbonic acid to the air; plants supply oxygen to the air; animals withdraw oxygen from the air; plants decompose carbonic acid, water and ammonia; animals produce carbonic acid, water and ammonia; plants produce nitrogenized compounds, as albumen, gluten, caseine; animals consume these compounds; plants produce the non-nitrogenized compounds, as starch, sugar, gum, oil and vegetable acids; animals consume these vegetable productions; plants endow mineral matter with the properties of life. Plants impart to chemical atoms the power to nourish animals. Animals reduce organic matters to a condition suited for the support of plants. Plants convert simple into complex compounds. Animals convert complex into simple compounds. The plant is an apparatus of deoxidation. The animal is an apparatus of oxidation. The plant is a mechanism of construction. The animal is a mechanism of reduction. The plant absorbs heat and electricity. The animal produces heat and electricity.

From these observations we infer that

#### THE ANIMAL EXCRETIONS,

especially urine, afford most valuable and appropriate food for plants. Plants become sickly for want of proper food. The same may be said of animals. Our large cities are impoverishing the surrounding country by the emptying of their sewers into the rivers. The time will come when this wanton waste will be investigated, and a remedy applied. A convenient means for saving this liquid manure, and rendering it available and convenient for use, is to collect it in a tight barrel, and saturating dry earth, such as can be gathered in summer in the highway, coal ashes, or any dry earthy absorbent. Thus, at a trifling expense, a valuable fertilizer can be obtained in large quantities.

**A GOOD CHANCE FOR ALL.**—In another part of our Magazine will be found a notice which gives *all* an opportunity to secure premiums, whether they obtain few or many subscribers; the premiums not being given only to those who get the highest number, but proportionally to all.

This is a rare chance for Granges, Farmer Clubs, Societies and individuals to earn money during dull season for employment.

### The Yellow St. John Peach.

For many years—nobody seems to know how many—this variety has been in general cultivation among the old Creole gardeners along the Bayou St. John, in the suburbs of New Orleans. This circumstance first gave it the name of St. John.—Some thirty or more years ago, a gentleman by the name of Fleitas, took scions of trees of it across the Lake, and began its propagation in a small way for garden purposes. From him it soon began to be disseminated among his neighbors, both as the Fleitas peach and the Fleitas St. John. Mr. Washington, an intelligent nurseryman, living near Mr. Fleitas, was, so far as we have been able to learn, the first one to put it regularly into the trade, about 1856, under the name of May Beauty, from the circumstance of its having once or twice been known to ripen a few specimens in May. In 1857, E. G. Cloud, a fruit dealer in New Orleans, procured a tree or two from Mr. Washington, under the name of May Beauty, and planted them in his garden in the city. At the same time he procured from some of the gardeners on Bayou St. John, a tree under the name of St. John, and planted it by the side of the May Beauties. They came into bearing in 1858, and on a close comparison, Mr. Cloud thought there was a slight difference, both in the trees and fruit, and that this difference, whatever it was, was in favor of the St. John peach. We were then pretty largely engaged in the nursery business; and always on the lookout for new and superior varieties. We therefore procured scions of the St. John from Mr. Cloud during the budding season of 1858; and in the fall of 1869 sent out about five hundred trees of Yellow St. John, the "Yellow" being added to keep this variety distinct in name from trees disseminated from other sources. This is the history of the true Yellow St. John peach. The name has been established and rendered authoritative, by being adopted by the American Pomological Society at our suggestion.—Dr. Swasey, in *So. Home Journal*.

WHITE HUCKLEBERRIES.—Being in Washington, not long ago, Dr. J. Brainerd showed us some jars filled with nice white huckleberries, picked from a few wild bushes, found among his blue berry bushes, on his farm in Prince George's Co. Maryland. They were certainly very handsome and delicious, and a novelty to us, as we had never before seen white blue-berries. He marked the bushes in order that he might find them again next season, and see if the berries should again be white, as they were this season, or whether it is a mere "sport."

### Drying Flowers in Sand.

The *Floral Cabinet* says: There are many of our brilliant flowers, such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet Williams, carnations, gladiolus, which may be preserved so as to retain their color for years. White flowers will not answer well for this purpose; nor any succulent plant, as hyacinth or cactus. Take deep dishes, or those of sufficient depth to allow the flowers to be covered an inch deep with sand; get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer about half an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers, with their stems downward, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled, and the flowers buried out of sight. A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number; allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry, warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of the week pour off the sand and examine them; if there is any moisture in the sand, it must be dried out before using again, or fresh sand may be poured over them, the same as before. Some flowers will require weeks to dry, while others will become sufficiently dry to put away in a week or ten days.—By this simple process flowers, ferns, etc., are preserved in their proper shape as well as in their proper color, which is far better than to press them in books. When arranged in groups and mounted on cards, or in little straw baskets, they may be placed in frames under glass.

POT ROSES FOR WINTER BLOOMING.—Roses intended for forcing in pots next winter (having been kept in their pots during summer) should be taken out at this time, the old soil well shaken from the roots, and repotted in the same sized pots. The soil most suitable for rose culture is good, fresh loam, mixed with about one-third well decayed cow manure, which is much superior to horse manure, or any other kind of animal manure—horse droppings are apt to create fungi, when used for any purpose under glass—and, besides, cow manure is cooler, and consequently more suited to the requirements of the rose. What is termed a stiff, mellow loam is what the rose does best in; very loose, open soil does not produce such fine buds, nor (as in the case with *Bon Silene*) are they so highly colored as when grown in the stiff soil.—When potting, firm the soil well around the roots, and leave no empty space around the edges of the pot. Prune the plants well back when they are taken out of the pots; it is not only much more convenient doing it at this time, but they generally make finer breaks than when left until later.—*Country Gentleman*.



### The Clematis.

Few plants, of late years, have received more attention than the clematis for out-of-door decoration, and few are better adapted for cultivating as climbers in cool greenhouses, for covering some unsightly object in the pleasure grounds, for training on a trellis, and for training up the posts of the veranda. The gorgeous flowers of most of the varieties are really very attractive, the colors of the different kinds being white, blue, pink and purple. The flowers of the native one, *C. virginiana*, are small and inconspicuous, of a greenish color. *C. vitalba*, or traveler's joy, is one of the most rampant growers in cultivation, and useful for covering quickly any large screen or trellis. Its flowers, however, are small and unattractive. From China and Japan have been introduced the most showy kinds we have, and from which have been raised most of the excellent varieties now to be found in our gardens. Of these, *C. lanuginosa* is the type. From *C. patens*, a white-flowering one, have also been raised some fine varieties.

The soil most suitable for the clematis is a well enriched, deep, open loam. There is no use in planting in poor soil, and expecting success. During their season of vigorous growth, they luxuriate in plenty of liquid manure.—*Country Gentleman*.

CRANBERRIES.—In a recent trip along the Collington, in Prince George Co., we saw a good deal of ground that is well suited for growing cranberries; and as this nice berry has been a failure, to considerable extent, in other places, it might be well to introduce it in this new place, where it may be healthy.

J. M. MCC., Westminster, S. C.—We have an interesting communication from this party, too late for this month, will appear in our next. He asks:

"Do you know any Grange in Maryland who could furnish a lot of good seed wheat at reasonable price?" Will Granges interested rise and explain?

The prices of clover and grass seeds are very changeable, from month to month; our market reports shows their present prices in this market.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The August number of this valuable agricultural journal is before us. Its contents are too numerous for detailed mention, and embrace articles on many of the most practically useful branches of the subject together with much kindred miscellaneous matter.—*Maryland Independent*.

### The Eucalyptus Globulus.

In the *Sanitarian*, Dr. R. McSherry says:

"The cultivation of the Eucalyptus, if it could be made to thrive in this region, would tend to make those portions of Maryland and Virginia, which border on the Chesapeake Bay, the choicest places of residences in America."

So far as needed for purposes of purifying the air of malaria for health, this species of tree can be grown in this region, as it will need protection for only the severest portion of winter.

They may be grown in tubs of the size of half barrels, in which shape they may be sheltered for three months of the year, and the balance of the time they may grow out-of-doors, around the residence; ten or a dozen of the trees, on each side will be enough for the purpose of purifying the air.

The time of year when they can stand in the open air, to grow and absorb the impure air and send off their wholesome odors, is the only time when they are needed; and in the very cold months, when not needed, they can be sheltered at small expense.

HICKORY TREES.—This is one of the most difficult of our forest trees to make live when transplanted, on account of its long tap-root and few branching ones. Hence, if the following be true, it is a very important fact to know; if driving the *top-end* of the sappling into the ground, and *mulching* thoroughly all around, will secure life and growth for a tree, why, let us have it, surely; this is what a Georgia paper reports:

"About ten or twelve years ago, some negroes on the plantation of Dr. Mitchell, near Reynolds, Ga., had occasion to plant a stack-pole to stack fodder on. A hickory pole was selected, and in putting the pole in the ground, the bud or blossom end was in the ground. After a time the fodder was removed, and the place was found to be alive and sprouting. This pole was suffered to remain until the present day, and is now a large hickory tree, with its bark, limbs and all reversed, and bears each year a good crop of nuts."

BIG RYE.—Miss Bertha Schmidt, one of our lady readers, of Polk county says: "You informed us, in the *Agriculturist* of the 14th of June, that rye was raised at Battle Creek four feet and seven inches high, which was thought could not be beat. My brother has rye five feet and six inches high now." That is what we call very good for the "Great American Desert," but this must be an *oasis*.—(Nebraska) *Agriculturist*, July

## Potomac Fruit Growers.

AUGUST SESSION.

From the Secretary's Report in the *Washington Weekly Star*, we take the following extracts:

This association met on Tuesday, August 1st, at noon, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, Washington, with the president, Judge Gray, in the chair, and J. E. Snodgrass as secretary, and a large attendance of members and visitors, including an unusual number of ladies.

The sample table presented an attractive appearance, not only by reason of an abundance of fruits, to be mentioned hereafter, but of superb flowers, grown by John Saul, including fine specimens of gladioli, and golden and white lillies.

*Pear blight* was discussed, by Gillingham, Saunders, Pitts, Brainerd, and others, assigning different causes, as climate, insect at the roots, soils, weather, &c.

Mr. Saunders said, what was commonly known by that name, was unquestionably a fungoid growth, which necessarily required a diseased *nidus* to act on. No variety of the pear was exempt. At Germantown he found very old trees victims of it—some of which were 18 inches in diameter. They had escaped until this year, seemingly indicating that it was an exceptional year as to the operation of malign causes in that direction. Where it attacks small limbs the best cure was their excision. Where large limbs were involved he would recommend an application of lime, sulphur and carbolic acid combined, which he himself had used with success for many years. This application ought to be made twice a year.

The President read a paper on *Grape Culture* in the Potomac region, which was attentively listened to.

## THE SAMPLE TABLE.

Mr. Saul had on the table the following fruits: The Kirtland, Elizabeth, Dearborn Seedling, and other varieties of pears; the Hawthornden and fifteen other varieties of apples; and samples of what he labeled the "Brown Ischia" variety of figs, but which, according to the reporter's reading, is put down in the books as the "Brown Turkey," the "Ischia" being a less oblong fruit than that exhibited by Mr. S., and not so brown hued as it.

Mr. Munson displayed the following varieties of grapes: The Adirondac, Ives's Seedling, and the Talmon; of pears, the Tyson, and Clapp's Favorite; of apples, the Transcendant, and the red and the yellow Siberian varieties of Crab family.

Ex-President Gillingham exhibited samples of the following apples: Astrachan Red, Summer Rose, Ladies' Blush, Maiden's Blush, Summer Pearmain, Edwards Early, Townsend, Flushing Spitzenberg, Benoni, Red June, Early Hagloe; pears, the Kirtland, the Howell, the Pratt, and the Flemish Beauty.

Mr. Saunders displayed fine samples of a new French pear called the "Beurre Supreme" and several other rare varieties. He mentioned samples of "Downing" and "Welden" peaches, seen by him, which in size and flavor compared well with Haie's Early, (of which President Gray had some good specimens on the table,) while ripening earlier, as the reporter understood Mr. Saunders to say. They were grown at Marietta, Ohio.

Mrs. Lincoln had on the table well developed Delaware, Harford, Prolific, and Concord grapes, though unripe, of course.

Mrs. Nute had Seckel pears, Newtown pippins, designed to show that the carculio had taken them for lack of the more inviting plum and cherry; and also exceptionally fine bunches of the Isabella grape.

A noticeable exhibition of berries was a lot of Whortleberries (or Huckleberries, if the reader prefers that more familiar name,) gathered from Prof. Brainerd's farm in Prince George's county. They were of a light brown color, some of them approaching a dark flesh color, and of more than average size. They attracted considerable attention. The Professor said their leaves indicated a distinct variety.

The secretary said they were to him not an absolute novelty. He had seen them in a single spot on a farm in West Virginia, adjoining one which he owned in early life. They grew from the rotten wood of a prostrate pine tree, leading to the surmise that the terebinthine property of the tree, whose heart was still there, may have imparted their peculiar color. He inquired of Professor Brainerd whether his sample grew among pines, and got the answer, that they did, but he had not learned from his farmer, who had captured the specimen on exhibition, whether the conditions were precisely the same as those described by the secretary. He would look further into the matter. He, however, had taken the precaution to direct the bushes to be marked for experimental removal, if desirable.

Mr. John Saul was appointed by the chair to prepare a paper on the best varieties of pears for the Potomac region, to point the discussions at the September meeting, which will take place on the first Tuesday, and 5th day of the month.

GRAPES.—We have noticed for a couple of weeks past considerable supplies of Ives, Harford, Concord, Delaware and other varieties of grapes in our markets.

We have an instructive communication in regard to grapes, from "J. T. C.," Washington, too late for this but will appear in next number.

THE BALTIMOREAN.—This fine Baltimore weekly, always popular is yet growing in excellence. One interesting feature of it is the fine *portraits*, of distinguished persons, published weekly in its columns. CRUTCHFIELD & HASS, the publishers are wide-awake to the wants of their readers, and know well how to meet them.

BARTLETT PEARS.—During the last week in July last, we saw the first ripe Bartlett pears, at one of the stores, brought from California; they were smooth, with a rich color, but neither as large nor high flavored as those raised in this region.

DAIRY BUSINESS.—We have had some inquiries in regard to the Dairy Business in Wisconsin and Ohio. Who answers?



### MANAGING FRUIT TREES.

We had intended to say something in the July number of MARYLAND FARMER respecting Orchard Management, but press of work or warm weather, or something else, prevented. It has, however, within a very short time, been forcibly brought to mind in the following manner :

Walking over a place recently with the proprietor, we came to a nice little orchard of dwarf pears. "You see, Bigby," observed the proprietor, "I am trying the plan recommended by the *Gardeners' Monthly*, of letting my pear orchard grow up in grass."

We suggested that the editor of the excellent periodical mentioned, spoke of *grass*, and that is exactly what he meant, and not *weeds* ten feet in height. "Now that is just the way," replied the proprietor, "you writers always leave a hole to creep out at. You record some certain thing to be done, then if it does not prove a success you seek to put the blame on some other person's shoulders."

We had no more to say *then*, but *now* would say that putting down an orchard in grass, is the correct thing to be done sometimes, as when the growth is too rank and luxuriant, as sometimes happens when the land is over rich and on some bottom lands. Seeding to grass and carrying off the crop is a pretty sure way of reducing the fertility; but where the soil is only tolerably fertile, and it becomes necessary to seed down an orchard, it should *not* be too close grazed, and *must be manured*. Permitting all kinds of rank growing weeds and rubbish to grow up in an orchard, and calling *that* seeding to grass, just goes to prove, that when a man deliberately determines to do a foolish thing, he is pretty sure to be successful. It would seem that every intelligent farmer might understand the essentials of fruit growing; and in fact many *know* better than they *do*. It also frequently happens just at the time when an orchard needs attention, other work is pressing the farmer which he considers of more importance, the orchard having to await a more convenient season.

We write this especially for farmers, and use none but plain terms, so that every reader of the *Farmer* may understand. Fruit trees should, and have, ordinarily, made their wood-growth by the end of July; after that, the wood, leaves and buds ripen; from this it follows that whatever we wish to do, to induce growth, should have been done previous to that time; and if we have deferred till late in the season, that which ought to have been done early, and do it then on the "better-late-than-never" principle, we make a mistake. Anything that induces wood-growth until too late in the sea-

son, prevents the ripening of the tree, and defeats the object for which fruit trees are grown, viz.: the production of fruit. A word as to the cultivation of orchards: We prefer *shallow* working, never deeper than four inches. The surface to be kept loose and friable—not in big clods—but in a nice mellow condition.

Never wound the bark of a tree, by any means; better leave a space not worked than to bruise and erase the bark as is sometimes done. What little pruning is necessary to be done, do in the summer if possible: such as removing misplaced shoots &c., but do not shorten back too early in the summer, or you will induce lateral growth. If your trees are of weak growth, do not remove a leaf in summer, but prune in the winter at your leisure. In apple trees of an upright habit of growth, remove all eyes pointing inward, and shorten back so as to make all the eyes break down to the base, but do not seek to change the growth-habit of a tree, but simply to modify it. Always in pruning, cut back to a wood bud and to one pointing outward.

If you have an old orchard, don't slaughter it. Be very careful how you remove a large limb; it is rarely advisable to do it. If a few small twiggy limbs can be removed about the centre of the head, it is a good plan to do so, to let in a little light and air. Manure well and give plenty of wood ashes, &c., over the whole ground. If a great deal of young wood starts up through the head of the trees, as is often the case with old apple orchards, it is sometimes advisable to thin it out, leaving some of the better placed, most shapely ones, to grow. Trees often take a new lease of life from such growth, bearing more fruit and of better quality, than the old wood. But do not omit to plant a young orchard, and to give it proper attention.

TOM BIGBY.

### Superior Seed.

Those raising extra large yields and fine specimens of vegetables and grains, can get liberal prices for the seed, where the kind and yield are well verified, by bringing it to this office.

It is a well established principle in nature that that like produces like; hence, the seed of heavy and early yield is the best for the farmer to plant, as it is likely to produce better than inferior seed.

Large potatoes, large wheat, large tobacco, large melons, large corn, &c., are likely to produce better than small specimens.

BUTTER PRODUCT.—"D. L." has sent us an interesting communication on "Butter Production" at Tridelphia, but too late for this number; it will be printed next month.

THE  
MARYLAND FARMER,  
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,  
Proprietor

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OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,

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Dr. E. J. Henkle,  
John Merryman,  
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D. Lawrence,  
Col. J. W. Ware,

John Carroll Walsh.  
John Lee Carroll,  
John Feast,  
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,  
John F. Wolfinger,  
Dr. Louis Mackail.

TO POSTMASTERS.—This not being a political magazine, Postmasters can, with great propriety, make efforts for its circulation in their vicinity; and thereby make a commission on each subscriber obtained, as well as increase the business of their office. We send specimen copies to Postmasters this month.

CHAMPION DRILL.—Everywhere we hear the *Champion Grain Drill* praised by the farmers, as an implement that excels all others in sowing grain evenly and saving seed. It is advertised in our columns.

There is no operation more advisable than *rolling* the fields after, as well as before they are sowed.

THE POTOMAC RIVER.—We received—too late for this issue—from a lady in Washington, a very pleasant account of a pic-nic excursion down the Potomac river. It will be good reading in our next number; and "Olive" has our thanks,

Maryland Farmer—West Virginia.

Mrs. W., one of our intelligent subscribers, in West Virginia, in paying arrearages for the MARYLAND FARMER, adds:

"Mr. W. wishes the paper discontinued, the times are so hard; but I tell him it is like killing the goose to get the golden egg, for a farmer to banish the Maryland Farmer from his home; but I fear he will find how necessary it is to him, when he no longer gets it.

"Our farmers are low spirited, in this section, just now, as good wheat only brought 75 to 80 cts. per bushel. Oats are good where sown late; but bring only 22 cents per bushel. Hay is very good.

"We have had a good deal of rain, but it has not damaged the farmers much; though the extremely hot whether has hindered somewhat, as the thermometer has indicated as high as 110 degrees.

"Why do you not give some good words for our little State, sometimes? Our people in the hills are somewhat rough and uncouth, it is true; but in the valleys along the water courses they are large-hearted and cultivated. Our lands are fertile, our timber abundant, and we are rich in coal, iron and salt; and capital and men of energy only are needed to develop their treasures."

From having frequently traveled in portions of West Virginia—in her valleys, over her mountains and among her forests, we can well say, that the country is beautiful in scenery and rich in natural resources; equal to all that our fair, spirited correspondent represents it to be, for fine farms and pleasant farm homes.

At this date, August 1st, wheat is selling in Baltimore at \$1.17 to \$1.25; oats, 34 to 38 cents; and we should think those grains ought to be higher than above named in West Virginia.

A FREAK OF CERES.—A friend writing us from Bayside, says: "I think I have a curiosity in the shape of wheat, grown on the farm of Mr. A. H. Seth. It is a bunch of white wheat, grown among red wheat, and no such wheat was ever before seen in the red wheat. Its production is ninety-five stalks, and its average yield thirty-three grains to the stalk, making 3,135 grains."—*St. Michael's Comet*.

WEST VIRGINIA WHEAT.—The centennial committee from Berkely county have received information from the State commissioners that the samples of grain sent, produced in this county have taken the premium for their superior quality, not only in the State of West Virginia and the United States, but of the world as now exhibited at the centennial.—*Martinsburg (W. Va.) Statesman*.



### CITIES EXHAUSTING THE COUNTRY.

The census—financial and revenue statistics—everywhere, shows that population and property are increasing and augmenting in our cities and towns much more rapidly than in the rural or farming districts, and at the expense of the latter.

This is on account of several reasons or causes, viz :

Farmers, in too many cases, do not study and try to make their business as pleasant and their homes as attractive as they might do; consequently, their young people—their sons—as soon as they can and are of age seek business positions, in the cities and towns, even at very small wages, in shop, stores, offices and manufactories, where they expect to find more attractive, enjoyable and ambitious life and associations. And this will continue to be the case until farmer families improve or remove the drudgery character of their farm work and life, by giving it more of the charm of mental labor by study, reading, reasoning, and all intellectual exercises and management, so that muscular labor may be lightened and relieved by the skillful aid and exercise of mind—always charming to human beings more than labor.

Much more of farm toil is now done by machinery than formerly, and still more may be, when farmers, particularly the younger class, study more fully the principles, adaptability and skillful use of implements and machinery, with better care for their preservation by careful usage and timely shelter.

If more care, and thought, and study, were given to know the nature, wants, discipline and comparative worth of different kinds of all stock, it would enlist the best powers of the mind, and become intensely interesting—would engage all the powers of the intellect as widely and pleasantly and ambitiously as any of the professions, so called, and be as attractive; would render the manual labor even more profitable and agreeable. The same may be said and is true of the study of soils and crops, and fertilizers, and climates, and their adaptation one to another.

By this means the physical labor may be lightened—lessened—the mental powers stimulated and enlarged, while the whole business will be made more agreeable, congenial, and dignified.

Often a few hours of careful, earnest thinking and planning, at the right time, upon farm, or stock, or fruit matters, will save many more hours of hard, tiresome, physical toil; while the rotation from one to the other will render both kinds of occupation more charming and acceptable.

This mental method and system may be a little

difficult and awkward to some—beginners—at first, but, by a little perseverance, it soon becomes easy and attractive, particularly to the younger class. There are farmers—very plain farmers—who have gotten into this plan, and they reap profit and pleasure from it.

Farmers and cultivators will also gain much by studying often, more carefully, the markets and trade, and do more of their own business, entrusting less of it to town's people or agents, thereby securing to themselves larger share of the profits, and mental pleasure.

When cultivation is carried to its highest perfection and profit, land will be much more correctly and thoroughly cultivated; much more labor and expense will be laid out on fewer acres, and much larger yield of product be obtained; and of consequence much less land will be wanted and owned by single individuals, more individuals will own and cultivate land; where one cultivates, or pretends to, 100 acres, ten will be cultivating it; all will be more prosperous, happy and intelligent; will, in fact, have more of the comforts, and luxuries too, of life, than the one had on all the one hundred acres.

There are many other modes for making home—country homes—attractive, which will be pointed out from time to time; which will tend to save the country from being subordinated or swallowed up by towns and cities. The *Bee* has the following, which is in point here:—"The increase in population is vastly greater in cities and towns than in agricultural districts, but agricultural districts produce mainly necessities of life, while cities and towns produce manufactures that add to human comfort, but do not alone support life. In some of the finest agricultural districts in the United States population is positively diminishing. This, between 1860 and 1870, was the case in seven counties of this State. What our statesmen and philanthropists should consider is how to distribute labor and increase the production of the necessities of life. When only 15 per cent. of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits there will be times of stagnation and distress."

When the farming class, generally, come to use their mind and reasoning powers as fully and continually as do lawyers, doctors and mechanics, their business will be regarded and entered into as being as attractive as those others.

Phillips, in his "History of Progress," very truly and happily says:—"It will be a glorious triumph for Agriculture when a majority of farmers have studied and experimented till they understand the organization of vegetables, and the laws by which

they are fed and subsisted, on earth, air, and water. They should not only understand these general terms, but they should also know the constituent elements of each, and they ought to know how plants take on food, what elements constitute their food, which will make them grow, and what will retard their growth. They should realize that while vegetables have life, it is on a different scale, altogether, to that of animal life; for common physical agents alone seem to operate with vegetable life, converting the elements into organized structures; while with animals those physical agents are made to act subservient to a superior principle of 'blood as the life.' "

And we cannot conclude this article in any other way better than by quoting what an old, experienced and educated farmer says, as follows:

"Three requisites every farmer should have, viz.: Brains, Muscles, and Industry; and they should all be alive and active, performing their duties pleasantly under the wise guidance of the first of them."

And another wise, old, successful farmer graphically remarked:—"Every farmer should think out his working; and work out his thinking."

This is the true combining of theory and practice; the harmonizing of book and hand farming; the book enlightens the hand, and the hand proves the book.

Let farm work and management come up to this standard, all over the country, as it gloriously and easily can, and it will at once possess such charms as a profession, for our youth, that they will prefer it to city life, generally; and as a happy consequence, we will soon see an end of the city absorbing the country, and outstripping it in population and attractions.

**MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.**—This highly popular club will hold its next Annual Fall Meeting at Pimlico, October 24, 25, 26, 27, 1876. The Pimlico track each year improves in its condition, and is reputed to be one of the safest and fast-time tracks in the United States. The Maryland Jockey Club enjoys an enviable national reputation. The large stakes and big purses have always commanded the presence of the best stables in the Union. The number of races during the common season will be not less than twenty, in all of which we have every reason to believe there will be a large field composed of the most distinguished horses, which will insure, as heretofore, the finest sport, and attract large crowds of ladies and gentlemen who take delight in these exhilarating and noble contests.

### Through Prince George County.

On invitation, one Saturday afternoon last month, we took a trip on the B. & P. Railroad down Pope's Creek branch to near Marlboro', where we inspected the splendid farms of Mr. J. N. Burkett and Col. Clem. Hills, and spent the night with the latter gentlemen, at his pleasant "Cottage."

We found these farms to be composed, for the most part, of excellent land, as is the character of most of the land hereabouts. Here we found some of the finest fields of corn and tobacco that we have anywhere seen this season. Some attention is here given to growing clover, though far too little for the general prosperity of farming. The lands are beautifully undulating, and present many handsome landscape views, along the Collington and Patuxent rivers. Mr. Burkett, wisely we believe, proposes to plow in clover crops to make rich soils for wheat and tobacco; we could see that these lands need lime.

Col. Hills kindly furnished us with a pleasant saddle-horse, and in company with him and Mr. Burkett, we had a healthful and delightful ride through the country along the west side of the "Collington" valley, viewing many splendid estates of the Bowies, Brookes, Clagetts, Halls, Hills, Millicens, Peaches, and others, which, with thorough cultivation, more fruit and stock, would make a paradise of agricultural homes.

But here is the old, old story; everybody owns too much land, and cultivates it too slackly; more industrious, thorough, northern farmers are needed, and we are told that much of this good land can be bought at quite low prices; and enterprising purchasers and settlers are wanted. The country is very favorable for the production of fruits, grain and grass, if well drained and deeply plowed. There should be smaller farms, more owners and improved tillage, to make the country do its best.

At Hall's Station, on the same railroad, we were pleasantly received by Mr. W. J. Gortner and his excellent wife. Mr. Gortner has recently bought a farm here, from the estates of Halls and Hills. He was from Pennsylvania, and is a very intelligent, energetic, progressive farmer, doing things in the best manner; he has built a new dwelling and an unusually large and convenient barn; arranged for the convenient storage of grain, hay and tobacco, with large basement stables and stalls for stock.

He says, with the same energy and thoroughness as is practiced on Pennsylvania farms greater profit and comfort can be realized in this section of Maryland, on account of the longer seasons and milder climate.



### Deep or Shallow Plowing.

In the August number of the MARYLAND FARMER a communication was published from "R. S. L.," in which he took ground against *deep* and in favor of *shallow* plowing, in which position we believe he is erroneous and unsound.

All of our own experience and observation, in actual farming, for many years, in different States—including old worn-lands of Virginia—satisfy us, unhesitatingly, that *deep tillage* is the true mode, everywhere; but, like every other right act, it must be done in the right time and manner.

In the spring or summer, with hot suns, it would not do to turn up deep, wet, tenacious ground, to be baked in the sun, before it could be pulverized, slacked down and modified with air and frost.—Nor is it well to turn up the deep, tenacious sub-soil and put in the seed immediately, before there is time for the air and weather to render it mellow as a soil.

But let the sub-soil be raised and turned up to the air, and showers, and frosts, in late autumn or winter, to any depth—12, 15 or 20 inches—so that the freezing and thawing and penetration of the air can mellow, pulverize and fertilize it; and healthy, luxuriant vegetation will grow upon it much more surely, continuously and longer than on shallow-plowed land, other circumstances being equal, and for the following reasons:

First—the roots of plants can run deeper and spread out better for moisture and nourishment, thereby having greater field for finding plant food.

Second—the ground being mellow to a greater depth, moisture will more readily rise to the surface from below in a dry, hot season, thereby preventing most of the effects of drouth.

Third—the soil being loose and permeable to greater depth, by the deeper plowing, the surplus water, in case of excessive rains, will sink away from the surface and the plants far more quickly, and thus prevent injury by drowning and washing out—as is the case with shallow culture.

Fourth—the ground being dryer and warmer, the grain will be much less liable to winter-kill, by freezing.

One familiar and very plain example of how vegetation flourishes most luxuriantly on deep, mellow land is seen in the alluvium ground of river bottoms, where the floods frequently make a porous, mellow soil to the depth of from one to many feet.

In the following extract, from the *Journal of Chemistry*, in regard to the roots of trees, is true, to a proportional extent, in regard to the roots of vegetables generally—they will run a long ways

for moisture and nourishment where obstacles do not prevent:

"From the surface with a growth of vigorous young hickory and oak trees, we went to a depth of twelve and fifteen feet, and were surprised to find the rootlets of the trees penetrating to a still greater depth. The "tap-roots," passing directly downward, resembled in form enormous carrots or parsnips, and nearly equaled in bulk the tree above. The soil was dry and silicious, and hence it was necessary for the roots to penetrate to great depths to escape the effects of drought.

"There is so much to astonish us in tree growth above ground, that we do not often think of the marvellous work progressing below, beyond the reach of vision. To pump up the moisture which is hourly exhaled from the leaves of a good-sized tree requires the expenditure of a force which, if it could be accurately measured, would surprise us. This is, however, but a part of the work which the roots perform. They are the carriers of nutriment, both organic and inorganic, the bulk of which is considerable. The forces of nature often work silently, but the results are vast and incomprehensible."

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received a timely and able communication from "G. B.," Harford County, in reply to and successfully controverting the position taken by "R. S. L." in the August number of the MARYLAND FARMER, in favor of shallow plowing.

We shall be glad to hear from G. B. often.

### Prize Essays.

By the Bel Air papers, we see that the Harford County Society offer Three Prizes, amounting in the aggregate to Fifty Dollars, to be awarded by Committees appointed as below stated, and to be declared at the Exhibition of the Agricultural Society to be held next fall.

The First Prize of twenty Dollars for the best Essay, by a lady of Harford, on "*House-Keeping*." The Committee to be composed of three ladies, to be appointed by the Watervale Farmers' Club.

The Second Prize of Fifteen Dollars for the best Essay on "*Grazing and Winter Feeding Cattle*."—The Committee to be appointed by the Deer Creek Farmers' Club.

The Third Prize of Fifteen Dollars, for the best Essay on the "*Management of the Dairy, both for Selling Milk and Making Butter*." The Committee to be appointed by the Forest Hill Farmers' Club.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The monthly Report of the Agricultural Department for June was received about the middle of last month. It contains many statements about the centennial exhibition, crops, fruit, &c., much of which we find in current newspaper reports from different places.

### Doing the Best, Pays Best.

We have here a few practical hints, that will stand the test of figuring, for the consideration of the readers of the MARYLAND FARMER, particularly of our younger farmers or new beginners.

Calculate fairly, how much expense of team-work, labor, fertilizers, seed, and all other expenses, you laid out the past year, on ten acres of wheat, or five acres of tobacco, on twenty acres of corn; or of any other crop you made. Then ascertain how much you realized for the crop, whether sold or consumed at home; then consider, carefully, whether you might not have judiciously laid out the like expense on less land, and really have derived better results, or more profits.

To illustrate, for instance: suppose you had ten acres of wheat, and that the entire cost was \$10 per acre, \$120, exclusive of taxes and interest on land: and suppose you made twelve bushels per acre, (which is above the average of the crop in the State,) and that you realize \$1.30 per bushel, which is \$156, for the ten-acre crop.

Now, carefully consider the plan of expending the same amount of labor and expense on seven acres of land, of course requiring less seed but make up the difference of five bushels of seed in sowing more manure of some kind; that is \$100 expended of seven instead of ten acres.

By that extra culture, manure and better management you will be sure to get one-half more yield, that is, eighteen bushels to the acre, which gives on the seven acres, 126 bushels of wheat, at \$1.30 per bushel is \$163.80, for the seven-acre crop; \$7.80 more than realized off the ten acres at the same expense. But that is not the only increased profit; the taxes and interest on three acres less of land are also saved.

Then, there is also a saving in gathering and harvest, for there is about as much wasted in harvesting a crop that yields only fifteen bushels the acre as there is in a crop that yields twenty bushels.

Take a field of corn, or tobacco, and the same reasoning and results will hold true; viz: that the larger yield from the smaller space is the most profitable; that the greater expense of labor and fertilizer on the less ground with larger yield per acre, is the wisest and most profitable system of farming: doing as much as can be done in the very best manner.

SALE OF FARM.—Mr. Benj. Bridges, residing, near Guilford Station, last week, sold his farm of 638 acres to a gentleman from Pa., for \$20 per acre. —*Washingtonian*.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### Large Yield of German Millet.

*Steiner's Wharf, Rhode River, Aug. 21, 1876.*

COL. D. S. CURTISS—Dear Sir: According to promise I send you a few heads of *Millet*, raised on my farm. The yield of hay is so extraordinary, considering the quality of the land, that I am induced to let others know, who may have poor land like myself, how I made my winter's hay.

In the first place, having been in possession of this farm but little over a year, my clover and timothy will not be ready for the mower until next summer, and I had to look to other sources for my hay. Last year I measured off a part of one of my fields, 942 by 208 ft., (about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres) and sowed on it by hand  $6\frac{3}{4}$  bushels Hungarian grass seed, ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre) putting in afterwards, with a Bickford and Huffman's drill, about 200 lbs. Missouri bone meal to the acre. The yield was very poor, only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons in all, resulting probably from the fact that land is a stiff clay and may be unsuited for that kind of grass.

On the first of last May, after having plowed, sub-soiled, dragged, and rolled the same piece of ground, I put on it with a "Cahoon" seeder,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels German millet seed ( $1$  bushel to the acre) drilling in afterwards the same quantity of bone that I put on the Hungarian grass. It did not show signs of coming up until near the first of June, on account of, I suppose, May being mostly a cold rainy month. I cut it the latter part of July with the scythe, reserving about one-fifth of an acre ( $320$  by  $25$  ft.) for seed.

The result is, that I have 26 large one-horse loads of hay, each load, in the opinion of those who ought to know, containing 1000 pounds. It was put on in large loads, because the land is level and the haul short. This will make 13 tons to the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres, besides the lot reserved for seed. Six of the loads were put under cover, and the balance stacked in three stacks, two of the stacks each being 15 feet high, 45 feet in circumference at the base, and 35 feet in circumference at eight feet from the ground, and 12 feet high. Those who understand how to calculate it, will find that they contain about 10 tons, which, with the six loads put under cover, (3 tons) will make 13 tons as above. I do not think that the whole cost of labor, bone dust, &c., will exceed \$30.00, a pretty cheap lot of hay. The part reserved for seed will turn out somewhere between 7 and 10 bushels of seed, and about two cart-loads of hay. Yours, truly, F. B. S.

MRS. LEWIS, of Leesburg, Va., has raised in her garden an ear of corn, which measured fifteen inches in length.



## MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

This live and popular society will hold its annual exhibition and meeting, at the Academy of Music, North Howard Street, Baltimore, on the 19-22nd days of September inst.

It will undoubtedly be one of the finest shows of flowers, fruits, vegetables and other attractions that the society has ever made.

This being a State society, those interested in the subject, in all of the counties, will take an interest in its honor.

And this being the Centennial year we may hope for many visitors from abroad.

We should have been happy to give our readers earlier notice of the meeting, had the secretary given us notice of it.

**THE CARRIER PIGEON.**—The trials made by Colonel Laussedat have shown that a pigeon launched from a balloon at a height of 1080 metres descends rapidly to the earth describing spiral movements. M. Tissandier and the various pigeon-launchers found during the siege of Paris that a pigeon set free at even an altitude of only 300 metres also descends rapidly in long, spiral movements, while carrier-pigeons never rise to a height of 300 metres—that is, about four times higher than the top of Bunker Hill Monument. These facts quite upset the view that has been entertained that the pigeon is guided by its power of sight during its flight; for in order to be able to discern objects at a distance of only 100 kilometres it must rise to a height of 735 metres, and for one situated at 500 kilometres distance an altitude of 19,688 metres would be required. The pigeon is therefore not guided by its visual power, and some other hypothesis is required to explain its wonderful faculty of directing its flight. It may possess a sense of which we have no suspicion, or it may be piloted by atmospheric currents, the direction of which is at present unknown to science.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

**OTHER ADVANTAGES.**—Besides the greater profits of thorough tillage and good crops, there are other advantages in growing them, which it is well for farmers to consider, chief of which is, they will sell the lands at better price, in case it becomes desirable at any time to sell, as a man will give a better price where he sees a good, rich growth than he would give for the same land where he sees only a feeble growth. Hence, a man better till a few acres well, than to till a larger surface poorly, and get only a small yield; the best tillage brings the best profits.

## How to Cure the Chills.

The following recipe for curing fever and ague, and the reason for its administration in that form is given by the *Journal of Health*: To cure fever and ague, take twelve grains of quinine at one dose about an hour before the chill is expected.—Just one week from that hour take another twelve grains of quinine. The disease will seldom return. This is the dose for an adult. Children should take smaller doses, according to age. The reason that decided doses of quinine cure fever and ague seems to be that the disease receives a shock which breaks it. Small doses of quinine only hold it in check during the time the medicine is being taken; as soon as it is suspended the disease usually returns. Hence, the popular notion, that the quinine only "feeds" the disease. The fault is not with the medicine, but in the manner of administering it. While we do not believe in encouraging the employment of medicine, we are bound to say that quinine, periodically administered, has proved the only "dead-shot" for fever and ague in our practice.

Now, we want to tell the readers of the MARYLAND FARMER a little item, but very powerful one, of our own experience, in taking quinine for the chills. We had been suffering with ague chills most of the summer of 1841, in Michigan, but by the first of August we had routed and driven them off and been well for about a fortnight, and took a start for New York; but on reaching Toledo, in the afternoon, to take boat to Buffalo, we soon felt symptoms of returning chills, and we felt mad as a disappointed office-seeker, and ashamed to go "down east" shaking with the plaguy ague; so, in our spunk, we determined to make quick work of the matter; therefore, walked into a drug store and bought 20 grains of quinine, put it in a small glass of wine, drank it down at one gulp; and, as it was near night, we went on board the boat, turned into a state-room, and after about an hour of buzzing and shaking headache we got to sleep, slept well till morning, woke up well, sound and hungry; and had no more chills and ague for many years,

We believe in taking a big dose of quinine just before the chills come on, and make an end of it.

Of course, very nervous people cannot take so much as some others; but feeble doses wont answer the purpose—very well.

**ST. LOUIS, MO., FAIR.**—We have received a very handsome descriptive catalogue of the 16th Annual Fair, at St. Louis; to be held the first week in October. Fifty thousand dollars in premiums are proposed.

### Woodlawn Farmers' Club.

The Alexandria, Va., *Sentinel* publishes an interesting report of the August meeting of this fine, old society, which was held on the 5th of that month, in the shape of an excursion down the Potomac River, on the steamer "Mary Washington," by invitation of P. H. Troth, its chief owner.

There was much amusement—more than business, speaking, reading, poetry, music, &c. Benj. Barton read extracts from agricultural papers.

A decennial history of the Society was read, from which we take the following extracts:

This Society was organized on the 11th of August, 1866, with 19 members, 16 of whom are still actively engaged in promoting the interests of the Association. The Club has had accessions from time to time swelling the number to over 60 members.

Some have moved to other sections of the country, while others have come in to fill their places. Five have passed away from all the toils of earth to their reward above. Of the remainder about 40 may be counted on as ready to fulfill their part in promoting the welfare of the whole.

The critical committee appointed for the next place of meeting were R. F. Roberts, S. Pullman and N. W. Pierson.

The Club adjourned to meet at the residence of Thomas Walsh, September 2d.

**NOVEL AND NOBLE PROJECT.**—We have received a private letter from an old acquaintance, a gentleman of intelligence and enterprize, with an outline of a project designed by him, in which other gentlemen of wealth will co-operate. It is to establish a pleasant home and support for the Widows and Orphans of Editors, who happen to be left without comfortable means of support.

Very appropriately it is to be located in the "Sunny South," in Central Florida, the Land of Flowers; nothing could be more appropriate—in the semi-tropical climate, where the rich productions of the Kingdoms of Flora, Ceres and Pomona flourish in their most luxuriant profusion.

This gentleman and his co-adjutors have secured a large and beautiful tract of land, embracing thousands of acres, between Tallahassee and the Gulf, on a part of which to establish this beneficent and novel enterprise. We are not yet at liberty to develop the details and the names, but from previous well known operations of the gentleman we have faith in the scheme.

**STUMP PULLER.**—W. K. Stockhouse, of Cecil County, writes us that the Troy Patent, Camden, N. J., is a good machine, and works well.

**PROLIFIC CORN.**—Mr. W. Marshall, residing at St. Denis, Baltimore County, Md., has a volunteer stock of corn growing in his garden with 13 well developed ears on it. The first ear shoots only 6 inches above ground. The stock is 9 or 10 feet high. Is this only a freak of nature? Whether it be so or not, a wonderfully prolific corn might possibly be originated from this, if the grain be carefully saved and planted next year. Mr. M. does not know where the grain of corn came from; seeing a strong plant growing in a bed, he let it remain, and it has become a wonder. He planted afterwards some few hills of corn for roasting ears, and they no doubt assisted fructifying this plant.

B.

**TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.**—From intelligent discussions, opened and now progressing in the columns of the MARYLAND FARMER, two important questions are likely to be solved and carried to practical results, viz :

First—the best mode of *plowing*—whether deep or shallow, and how to be done.

Second—what are the most profitable manufactured *fertilizers*, and how and when they should be used to produce the best results.

These two important subjects are being discussed in these pages by experienced, thinking men, and useful, reliable facts will be developed. There can scarcely be two subjects more important to farmers than these; and we desire all the reliable light we can get.

**DR. SCOTT'S ESSAY.**—In this number of the MARYLAND FARMER will be found the conclusion of Dr. Scott's admirable essay, and we have rarely seen a more timely and instructive article. It is well worthy the careful attention of both farmers and dealers in fertilizers; both of these classes should better understand how, when and where to apply the various kinds of manufactured fertilizers and guanos; under certain conditions and on some lands and crops they will secure rich returns, while in other cases and conditions their use results in dead loss; they are profitable only when applied intelligently.

**MARYLAND STATE FAIR.**—We feel shame and regret that the rich and prosperous State of Maryland—one of the finest agricultural States in the Union—is likely to fail of holding an agricultural fair this fall, when she might have the eyes of half the world to see her glorious production,

But it will be some consolation and redemption that we will have one of the finest horticultural and floral exhibitions, at Baltimore, on the 24th of September.



## LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR  
SEPTEMBER.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"The quivering sunlight on the leaves,  
The nodding of the grasses,  
The whistle of each whistling quail,  
That o'er the rye field passes;  
The clustering roses on the wall,  
The greenness in the valley,  
With the long and lovely twilights,  
So prized by Claude and Sallie;  
The moonlight ramble to the lake,  
The boat so smoothly gliding,  
All say, "That gentle summer-time  
Like youth from us is sliding."  
The red upon the maple trees,  
The poplars turning yellow,  
The waxen peaches on the trees,  
The apples ripe and mellow,  
The golden rod beside the road;  
The chestnuts on the mountain,  
The wild grapes twining on the fence,  
And tall ferns by the fountains:  
These whisper that the fall hath come—  
The fall of flowers and grasses,  
Of leaves and fruit and ripened grain,  
Then add, "So lifetime passes."

The quotation above is made from Mrs. Emily Thornton's beautiful poem called, "A voice from the seasons," and it is well executed word-painting, true to nature—not overdrawn or too highly colored.

This month is one of the most enjoyable months of the year, in the country. The weather is usually pleasant, autumn flowers are in the fullness of bloom, beauty and fragrance, while the best and most luscious of the fruits are tempting, inviting to the most fastidious appetites. But what I wish to chat about September, I find is so much better said by an eloquent writer than I could express, I adopt it as a substitute, and feel sure the reading of it will please my lady friends:

"As the touch of autumn begins to illuminate the summer foliage with its prismatic tints, the pleasure-seekers rush to their rural homes, regardless of the beauty of the sylvan scenes they left behind them. September is one of the most interesting months of the year. Nature has practically ended her labors. Her plants have flowered, her grains have ripened, and her fruits have perfected. The sun has decreased the power of his rays, billows of evening mist roll through the shorn meadows, and the nightly dews rest cold and heavily on the drooping verdure. In the gum-berry and dogwood trees, flocks of migratory birds feast and fatten, and delay their progress a few days to enjoy their

savory food. Thus gorgeously appareled nature invites man to view her splendidly-decorated domain, and fortunate are they who have the taste to appreciate and the leisure to enjoy her autumn splendors, ere she wraps the drapery of her couch about her and lies down to pleasant dreams."

From the fanciful and poetic, we will turn to the practical duties of country life. This month is usually a busy one with those who delight to can and preserve fruits, make jellies, conserves, jams, and collect materials for pickles. Peaches, apples, pears, grapes, quinces and the rinds of melons, all make nice preserves, &c. Nearly all the vegetable family make good pickles—so do peaches, especially claret peach. Cucumbers, small canteloupes, martynias, peppers, nasturtiums and bur-cucumber are very popular. From time to time, these several materials ought to be gathered and put in brine, with a cloth on top and a weight to keep the articles under the brine. As the scum arises, take off the cloth and all the scum, and wash the cloth and return it over the pickles.—Weekly overlook the materials, and remove such as have become soft, and, if necessary, add more salt. Cucumbers require no brine, only a layer of salt over each layer of fruit. Carrots, beets and cabbage require par-boiling before being put in vinegar.

In the flower garden, the planting of cuttings and layering branches of shrubs and vines may be continued; also such cuttings as have taken root may be potted separately in three inch pots. Give all the borders and beds a good loosening of the soil, and rake well, then put on two inches deep, spent tan bark as a mulch. The beds will require no more work, and if it had been done early in the summer, as is the practice now growing common with floral gardeners, much labor would have been saved in keeping down the grass and the ground light. This sort of mulch keeps down all grass and weeds, the ground light and moist, and is ornamental. This ought to be remembered another year, so make a note of it. Bark, after being used at the tan yards, can be had for a song; packed in hog-heads, is easily transported, and a hog-head will go a good way in covering beds or making walks or alleys between the beds.

Now is a good time to secure materials for a compost heap, to furnish top-soil for hot-beds, and to fill flower pots. Procure a cart load of turf where the grass has not seeded; one of fine sand, one of ditch bank dry earth, one of wood's mold; lay these in a heap in alternate layers, over each layer sprinkle salt, plaster or slacked lime and ashes; a light coat of such, when the heap, whatever size you choose to make it, is three or four feet high, open a hole on top, and in this pour the soap suds each week, for five or six weeks. Then work and intermix the whole, and, if necessary, do so again; when the whole has decomposed and become thoroughly intermixed, put it up in stack or rick form, and put it close. Next spring run it through a coarse sieve when wanted for use. You will never regret the labor bestowed in getting this convenient and valuable compost.

As this is the time of the year when the schools are about beginning their sessions, and parents are making up their minds where to send their children—except such mothers who are wise enough to educate their daughters at home, under the super-

vision of parental care and solicitude—it may be well to call attention to the important fact that a healthful body is more important and conducive to human happiness than an over-worked brain in a fragile or feeble frame. Those schools are to be preferred where the scholars have plenty of light, air, exercise, and required to frequently embrace such opportunities, in all suitable weather out of doors, or under a cover only close enough to protect them from rain or snow. Dr. McSherry, of Baltimore—a gentleman of large experience in his profession—writes, lately, an interesting article to the *Suitorian*, on this subject, and it should make a strong impression on those who have the care and education of children under their charge, whether they be teachers or parents, whether the children be boys or girls, at home or at public or private schools.

The Doctor says, the school-room should be cleared *every hour*, and well ventilated while the children play for a few minutes in the open air in good weather, or under a shelter while it rains or storms, no matter what a shelter may cost, as life and learning are little worth without health, but both learning and health would be promoted by these measures. He says, most truly, that it is impossible for most children to *sit still*—which is unnatural for them—and to study for several consecutive hours. The weary mind will wander off to some happier place; or it will be occupied only with the sufferings of cold feet and a heated head. He has found it of great benefit to the medical student at the University of Maryland, to have after each lecture a few minutes for exercise and recreation. The same writer speaks very eulogistically of the Eucalyptus tree as a purifier of the air and an absorbent of miasma, but it will not grow in Maryland—it is a tropical tree of rapid growth. Professor Maury, however, always maintained that we had a good substitute in the sunflower. By having a number of sunflower plants about the house and on the farm, there need be no fear of miasmatic influences generating the ague and fever or other autumnal fevers common to sections of country bordering on water courses or near swamps and low lands full of decaying vegetable matter before frost has had time to act as a corrective.

I have at last obtained the recipe for the nice appetizing pickle sent me, some time ago, by a lady friend in Annapolis. I give it as written to me, but must think the Cayenne pepper is very heavy unless it means the small pods when ripe and cut up. Again, I would suggest to those who like oil, that the ingredients be mixed with a teacup of olive oil. This is a good time to put up this elegant pickle, and to commence other pickling, especially yellow pickles, while the corn ears can be had exceedingly small, just formed in fact. They are found on the suckers of corn or on late planted roasting ear corn. They make ornamental and delicious yellow pickle, equal to cauliflower.

**PICCALLI.**—Cut in thin slices half a peck of green tomatoes, and sprinkle with salt. A quarter peck each of cucumbers, onions and carrots, prepared in the same way, and salted separately. Let them stand twelve hours, then drain through a colander. Chop, fine and squeeze or wring separately, in a coarse cloth. To one quart of tomatoes, one pint of onions, one pint of cucumbers,

and half pint of carrots, add the spices, and mix well together with strong vinegar.

Spices for the above—a quarter cup of raw ginger reduced to powder, one-half pound white mustard seed—half of it pounded—one ounce long peppers, quarter ounce ground mace, one teacup Cayenne pepper, one cup grated horse radish, one cup brown sugar, one teaspoon of turmer.

**CARE OF CANARY BIRDS.**—I wish to tell you something about Canary birds, always an interesting subject to ladies—old and young. Sometimes your pet bird "Dickie" is drooping—you are distressed and anxious, fearing he will die; and, perhaps, no one to tell you what to do to save him; or even to tell what is the matter. In the majority of cases these beautiful creatures are the victims of small, reddish parasitic insects; you can detect their presence floating on the bath-water of the bird, and by its incessant picking of its feathers.—The cure is Wm. Kamp Muller's imported "Persian Powders," for destruction of bird insects, sold by druggists; follow the directions, and soon you will find your little pet bright and in good feather, as you could wish.

For the above information, so useful to those ladies who fancy pet-birds, I am indebted to Flora, one of the charming lady correspondents of the MARYLAND FARMER. Such practical hints are very appropriate in our Chats, and for which I am always thankful.

**LONG ISLAND SOUND—WORCESTER, MASS.**—Our fair Washington correspondent, "Flora," has been making a trip across the Sound, and visiting Worcester; and she sends us a few notes:

*Messrs. Editors:*—Your correspondent, Flora, has not deserted your columns or readers, in leaving Washington to visit Worcester, this beautiful Massachusetts city.

The luxuriant and fertile country which the new road, called the Bound Creek R. R., from Philadelphia to New York, reminds me of fine parks and country scenery of old England, minus the ruins; the beautiful hedges bounding the fields; a fine rolling country intersected by the clear running waters; even the herds of animals seemed to highly enjoy these fine fields and brooks. Added to all this, the splendid orchards of delicious fruits, with rich fields of grain, noted attractions to the rout.

At New York, we took the palace steamer "City of Boston," on the Sound, to New London, Conn. from here the contrast was so great in the face of the country, from the Sound to this place, compared with what we had before passed—here poor, rocky lands, stunted trees, rugged hills, &c., but very romantic in places, and wildly picturesque, with beautiful little ponds, fast coursing streams and little babbling brooks; but interspersed with highly cultivated valleys and patches and green meadows, were pleasing reliefs, otherwise all would have been forbidding barrenness.

One of the oldest inhabitants says there is a tradition that this "rocky region was the last place made by the Lord, in finishing the world; and having no more material but stones and *debris*, he dumped them out of his apron down here.

But the people, by their industry, economy and sound sense, have made a paradise and gained wealth from the whole, and here we have Worcester, a rich, handsome and ambitious city. FLORA.



### Green and Plant Houses.

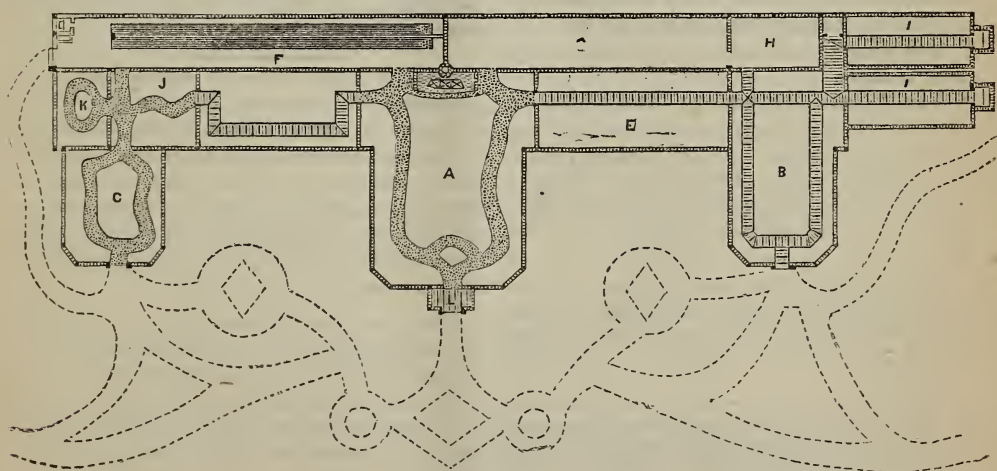
In this number we give our readers the designs and plans for another of Lord's beautiful Green Houses and Conservatories; the one now inserted is much more elegant and elaborate than those previously given. The Lord Brothers, Irvington, N. Y., who have favored us with these plates, have no superiors in this line of architecture, in this country.

The local paper printed at the place of their residence gives the following:

"Mr. F. A. Lord the senior partner, informs us that the now increasing business has been built up by a strict and prompt attention to the wants of patrons, and by as close figuring to the cost price as can possibly be done. This, with judicious advertising, has done the work and has left Messrs. Lord and Burnham without competition in this section of the United States."



In the following ground plan, A is the span-roof conservatory; C, the rose-house; K, house for tropical plants; J, room for general green house plants; E, the forcing-house and vinery; I, forcing pits; F, beds, closets, bowling alley, &c.; G, potting and soil room; H, gardener's room; the boiler is under the potting room; and cistern under the conservatory.



## County and Town Fairs.

For the purpose of contributing our mite to encourage premiums at various fairs, to be held this fall, we make the following offer to the officers of the societies which shall hold fairs this fall, either town, county or State, including Granges:

To all Town Societies, which will take and award as premiums ten or more copies, we will furnish the MARYLAND FARMER at 50 cents per annum.

To all County Societies, which will take and award as premiums twenty or more copies, we will furnish the Magazine at 50 cents per annum.

To State Societies, which will take and award as premiums fifty or more copies, we will furnish them at 50 cents per annum.

And all subordinate, county and State Granges can have the like numbers of copies of the MARYLAND FARMER for the same purpose at the same price, 50 cents per annum.

Here is an unusual opportunity for all those associations to supply their active members with good reading at a cheap price.

MARLBORO' GAZETTE.—We take the following complimentary notice from that sterling old journal the Marlboro' Gazette:

The MARYLAND FARMER.—We failed to mention the receipt of the August number of this excellent farmers' journal, which came to hand on time. It continues to grow in usefulness, and like old wine, improves as it grows older. We don't see how a good farmer can do without it, for it always contains some practical hint, and enough in formation can be gleaned from one number to pay for a year's subscription. The last number is unusually full and interesting. We will furnish the Farmer and the GAZETTE, one year, for \$3.

The FARMER will cheerfully club with the Gazette, as above.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.—This is the name of a new agricultural paper we have just received published at Raleigh, N. C., by Johnston Jones.—It is published weekly, at \$2 per year. It is ably edited by W. T. Walter, who seems to well understand farmers' interests, and supplies just the matter they need; it deserves rich support.

FLORAL GUIDE.—We have received No. 4 of those beautiful floral publications, sent out by JAS. VICK, the eminent seedsman and florist. We have not yet received No. 3 of this work, but should be glad to have it.

THE MALTBY HOUSE.—This popular Hotel, opposite the office of the MARYLAND FARMER and Whitman's noted agricultural warehouse, is daily crowded with satisfied guests; reason—courteous and attentive landlord, clerks and waiters.

## James Island, Florida.

This is the name of a sprightly newspaper, sent us by O. H. Kelley, Esq., of Louisville Ky., published monthly, with the chief object of setting forth the claims of James Island, Florida, as a desirable place to migrate to. The editor says: "In issuing this paper, we wish to say, our object is to bring immigrants to James Island and into the counties of Waukulla, Franklin, Liberty and Leon, in Florida. We shall work earnestly, and propose to accomplish what we undertake."

From various sources we learn that James Island, Florida, is one of the most desirable and delightful tracts of country in all that flowery State, of tropical fruits.

We learn that Mr. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, is going to settle there; after frequent inspections, having purchased, with others, a large tract of land there, peculiarly adapted to raising all kinds of delicious fruits, including oranges, guavas, pomegranates and many others; while most grains and grasses flourish on the Island in great luxuriance, which, of course, will secure profitable stock raising.

PEACHES AND MELONS.—Large quantities of these delicious fruits have been daily received at this city during the month; and have brought better prices than last season.

If there were more care in selecting only the best, and putting them in the best order, they would command better prices. One-half the quantity, put up in this manner, for market, and the inferior half fed to hogs and other stock—at home would give better profits and less labor to the growers; it costs them just as much for box and freight of poor peaches as for good ones, and just as much labor to pack them for market.

LOCATED AMONG US.—We had the pleasure of a short call yesterday from Mr. A. S. Mercer, late editor of the Oregon Granger, Albany, Oregon.—Mr. Mercer seems to be well pleased with Charles county, and has purchased a farm and settled among us. Charles is a good place to emigrate to, as well as from. We hope Mr. M. will find all his hopes of "My Maryland" fully realized.—*Maryland Independent*.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—We have received this highly appreciated agricultural monthly for August. Its contents are varied and instructive to all tillers of the soil, fruit growers, stock raisers, &c. Published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 per annum in advance.—*Frederick Examiner*.



**FLOWERS AND DECORATIONS.**—The Americans are especially a flower-loving people; they indulge largely in the culture and enjoyment of flowers, but not as much as they might and as would be for their greater happiness; they can improve.

A few years ago we were in the rooms of the Educational Bureau, at Washington, when Mr. Clare Forde, of the British Legation, came in, and during a conversation with the Commissioner of Education, he remarked that "the Americans were a great people for flowers, and that he had seen more and larger display of them, among all classes at their homes, and on some occasions, in New York and Washington in a single week than would be seen in a whole season in London."

There are no more beautiful or cheaper decorations to make homes and residences cheerful and attractive, either in country or city, than plenty of flowers.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**—The Executive Committee of the National Grange, have designated Chicago, Ill., as the place, and the third Wednesday of November as the time, for the annual meeting of the N. G. of P. H.

**FREDERICK COUNTY.**—Mr. J. Briggs, who came in from this fertile old county to pay for a club of subscribers, to the MARYLAND FARMER, reports farming matters prosperous there.

**WEATHER REPORTS.**—The monthly weather review from the signal office, for July, is received, and the office has our thanks for the same.

It shows marked high temperature above previous years; and more destructive floods in Red River.

**D. D. T. MOORE.**—This gentleman, founder of the "Rural New Yorker," has established an extensive Advertising Agency in the city of New York, and will receive advertisements for this Magazine, being authorized by us to do so.

**TREAT'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.**—describing places of attraction in those cities, routes of travel, &c., illustrated with handsome wood engravings.

**MINERAL MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—with statistics and diagrams, showing the various treasures of that Australian country.

We have been interested in reading both of the documents.

**GOOD YIELD OF WHEAT.**—K. D. Milliken, of Prince George county, from fifteen bushels of seed sown threshed three hundred and four bushels, about twenty-five bushels harvest for one of sowing—much better than the average, yet much less than the English yield.

**HALLIDAY'S GREENHOUSES.**—One day last month we took a hasty look through the extensive Plant and Greenhouses of R. J. Halliday, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Dolphin Street, Baltimore. He has an extensive collection of camellias, azalias, roses, ferns, cactus and all other plants and flowers usually kept in such establishments. Several large houses were filled with camellias and azalias. His large collection of Hartford ferns make a handsome appearance; but there was nothing more beautiful, to our eye, than the tri-colored amaranthus and the caladiums, with their various and bright colored foliage.

Creditably to the good taste of her citizens a considerable number of first-class floral establishments are sustained in Baltimore.

We met Mr. Frazer, the intelligent superintendent of Patterson Park, and Mr. Pentland, the florist, taking a look about these premises.

**AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.**—The National Agricultural Congress will hold its fifth annual session, in the Judges' Pavilion, at the Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, September 12-14, inclusive. All Agricultural Societies and Granges are invited to send delegates.

W. C. FLAGG, *Pres.*

G. E. MORROW, *Sec.*

**THE CENTENNIAL.**—This (September) will be the month for the grand show of stock and other agricultural productions at the Centennial Grounds; and, undoubtedly, is the most profitable time for the farmers generally, to visit this great World Show. They can there also see the most improved farm machinery, from all nations and our different States.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY.**—This old established and excellent firm have sent us the handsome and extensive catalogues of their productions—House Plants, Ornamental Trees and Nursery Stock.—The "Mount Hope Nurseries" of this firm, at Rochester, N. Y., are not surpassed by any in this country. Send for their catalogues.

**CROP REPORTS OF GEORGIA.**—Dr. Thomas P. Janes has sent us the crop reports of Georgia, which shows crops generally above an average in value.

**BUSH & SON'S GRAPE LIST.**—We have received the Grape Price List of Bush & Son & Meissner, Missouri; and would like to see their illustrated catalogue.

**COTSWOLD SHEEP.**—One of our enterprising subscribers, in North Carolina, Mr. L. G. E., wishes to know where he can buy Cotswold ewes at fair price. Our columns are open for answers.

## IMPORTANT.

### Premiums for Subscribers to the Maryland Farmer.

Having recently received inquiries as to whether we will pay premiums for subscribers, we answer, that we will, both in *money* or *publications*, just as may be desired by those getting up Clubs, and we make the following offers:

To get up of the largest club of subscribers, by November, \$15 00  
 " second largest, 10 00  
 " third largest, 5 00

This is a good opportunity for those out of employ, or who are too feeble to do heavy work, to make fair wages at easy labor, if they will be lively and courteous in soliciting subscribers. Or, they may get subscribers at the regular price, \$1.50 each, and keep 50 cents commission, remitting one dollar to us. This affords *all* who try, a chance to get pay for their efforts, whether they get the largest number of subscribers or the smallest number. It affords a chance for members of granges and other societies to get their own paper *free*, and to make a little cash besides, by a little effort.

The MARYLAND FARMER is the oldest agricultural magazine in the State, that has been published continuously, and never suspended a single month, from the start to the present time—the old stand-by, *all the time*.

**BURR'S NEW PINE.**—We should like to hear from experts in strawberry culture, in this region, about the variety of strawberry called "Burr's New Pine."

In 1850, we owned and cultivated a small farm near Chicago, Ills., and early in March of that year procured six plants of this variety, from St. Louis; we set them out, gave them good care, and in July picked a few ripe berries from these vines, and occasionally got a few ripe berries till as late as the last week in October, when we picked the last three ripe berries; they were all rather small, not larger than chestnuts, very sweet and delicious, of a pale or yellowish red color. We sold and left the farm that season, and have never had berries so late in the season since that time. Does any one raise them, or have they been known in this section? If they have we would be glad to be informed of them.

**GOOD YIELD.**—Dr. J. E. H. Lewis, on Kent Island, sowed 26 bushels of Fultz wheat on 24 acres of land, and applied 1½ tons of fertilizer and reaped therefrom, this summer, 558 bushels of good merchantable wheat. That is a fraction less than 2½ for one seeding, or 23½ bushels to the acre, which after all is the only correct way of calculating a crop. This is certainly a fine yield.—*Observer*.

**POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.**—See advertisement of Prof. Benton's excellent institute, in our advertising pages.

### Fairs and Expositions.

Following is a statement of times and places at which Fairs will be held the present fall:

| STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS, 1876. |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Illinois.....                   | Ottawa.....Sept 4-9             |
| Connecticut.....                | Hartford....." 12-15            |
| California.....                 | Sacramento....." 18-23          |
| Chicago Ind'l Expo'n.....       | Chicago.....Sept 6-Oct 9        |
| Central Ohio.....               | Mechanicsburg.....Sept 19-22    |
| Des Moines, Iowa.....           | Burlington....." 19-22          |
| Indiana.....                    | Indianapolis.....Sept 25-Oct 15 |
| Iowa.....                       | Cedar Rapids.....Sept 11-15     |
| Michigan.....                   | Jackson....." 18-22             |
| Kansas City Exposition.....     | Kansas City, Mo....." 18-23     |
| Minnesota.....                  | St. Paul.....Oct 3-6            |
| Nebraska.....                   | Lincoln.....Sept 25-29          |
| New Jersey.....                 | Waverly....." 18-22             |
| New York.....                   | Albany....." 11-15              |
| Northern Ohio.....              | Cleveland....." 11-15           |
| Northeastern Iowa.....          | Dubuque....." 2-4               |
| Ohio.....                       | Columbus....." 4-8              |
| Oregon.....                     | Salem.....Oct 9-15              |
| Southern Ohio.....              | Dayton.....Sept 25-29           |
| St. Louis Ag'l & Mech'l.....    | St. Louis.....Oct 2-7           |
| St. Joseph Ag'l Expo'n.....     | St. Joseph.....Sept 25-30       |
| W. Virginia Central Ag'l.....   | Clarksburg....." 19-21          |
| Wisconsin.....                  | Milwaukee....." 11-16           |
| Western Ohio.....               | Piqua.....Oct 3-6               |
| Agricultural Congress.....      | Philadelphia.....Sept 12-14     |
| American Institute.....         | N. Y. City.....Sept 6-Nov 11    |
| Central Ohio.....               | Orrville.....Oct 11-14          |
| Central New York.....           | Utica.....Sept 5-8              |
| Maine.....                      | Portland.....Aug 21-Sept 1      |
| New Hampshire.....              | Manchester.....Oct 3-5          |
| New York State.....             | Albany.....Sept 11-15           |
| Nevada.....                     | Reno....." 11-16                |
| Northern California.....        | Marysville.....Oct 9-16         |
| Southern California.....        | Los Angeles....." 5-19          |
| Texas.....                      | Austin.....Nov. 14-18           |
| Virginia.....                   | Richmond.....Oct 31-Nov 3       |
| Western New York.....           | Rochester.....Aug 29-Sept 2     |
| Piedmont, Virginia.....         | Culpeper.....Oct 17-20          |

#### COUNTY FAIRS.

|                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alleghany County.....        | 17th to 20th October, inclusive    |
| Ann Arundel.....             | Annapolis.....                     |
| Carroll County.....          | at Westminster, first week in Oct. |
| Dorchester County.....       | Cambridge.....Sept 20-22           |
| Frederick County.....        | Frederick.....                     |
| Harford County.....          | Bel Air.....Oct 10-13              |
| Montgomery County.....       | Rockville.....Sept 13-15           |
| Md. Horticultural Soc'y..... | Baltimore.....Sept 19-22           |
| Md. Jockey Club.....         | Pimlico.....Oct 24-27              |

MR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of the Agricultural department, has, at the request of the commissioners, consented to act as president of the jury on awards in the classes embracing ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers; hot houses, graperies, conservatories, their construction and management; garden tools, seats, chairs, fountains, statuary, vases, transplanting machines; heating apparatus for greenhouses, and other garden structures; landscape gardening designs and their laying out, treatment of water, construction of roads, formation of lawns; planting, fertilizing, and cultivating, &c. This is one of the most extensive displays at the Exposition. On matters connected with artistic landscape improvements and rural architecture, Mr. Saunders is an authority in this country.—*Weekly Star*.

**SALARY.**—The legislative appropriation bill as agreed upon by the conference committee fixes the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture at \$3,000.

With a thoroughly competent, live man in that important bureau that would be a meagre salary, but for the present commissioner it is even large pay.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS--SEP. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

**Ashes**—The market nominal at 5 cents for Pot, and 7 cents for Pearl.

**Bark**—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton, free on board.

**Beans and Peas**—The market is dull and easier. We quote—  
New York medium choice..... \$1 25a1 40  
New York Prime..... \$1 10a1 15  
Country Beans..... 70a 80

**Beeswax**—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 30a31 cents.

**Broom Corn**—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8 cents; common red tipped, 8 cents per pound.

**Butter**—  
Ex. Fine. Choice. Prime.  
New York State.....18a20 25a20  
North Western Roll.....18a19 25a27 20a23  
Western Reserve do.....18a19 21a22 18a20  
Western packed.....18a20 20a22 18a20  
Near by Receipts.....15a19 19a22 17a20

**Cheese**—  
New York State Choice.....12 a13  
do. do. Good to prime.....12 a13  
Western Fine.....9 a11  
do. Good to prime.....9 a10

**Dried Fruits—DOMESTIC**—  
Apples, sliced.....8 a10  
do. quarters.....7 a9  
Peaches, peeled.....12 a16  
do. unpeeled quarters.....8 a10  
do. halves.....8 a10

**Feathers**—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 20a15 cents for common to fair per lb.

### GRAINS.

**CORN.**  
Southern White.....55a59  
do. Yellow.....50a59

**WHEAT.**  
Western No.1 Amber.....\$1 20 a1 22  
do. No.2.....1 15 a1 20  
do. Mixed do.....a  
do. No.1 Red.....1 10 a1 12  
do. No.2 do.....95 a1 15  
Pennsylvania Red.....90 a1 00  
Maryland Red.....1 00 a1 08  
do. Amber.....1 20 a1 22  
do. White.....1 15 a1 20

**OATS.**  
Southern good to prime.....33a41

**RYE.**  
Good to prime.....55a66

**Hay and Straw**—  
Hay—Cecil Co. Timothy.....\$15 00a16 00  
do. Penn. and New York.....14 00a16 00  
do. Mixed.....11 00a12 00  
do. Clover.....11 00a12 00  
Straw—Wheat.....8 00a10 00  
do. Oat.....8 00a 8 00  
do. Rye.....14 00a15 00

**Hides**—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 9a10 cents; Cows and light Steers, 9 cents.

**Mill Feed**—  
Western Bran, per ton.....\$13 00a14 —  
do. Shipstuff, per ton.....11 00a12 00  
**Onions**—Eastern \$1.75a2.25 for round lots; Western \$1.50a2.00 per bbl.

**Potatoes**—  
New Potatoes, per bbl.....200a2 75  
Early Rose, per bushel.....30a 35  
do. per bbl.....\$1 25a1 50  
Peerless, per bus.....30a 32  
do. per bbl.....1 25a1 50  
Peach Blow, per bus.....35a 40  
do. per bbl.....1 00a1 75  
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....1 50a3 90

**Eggs**—  
Fresh Western.....15a17  
Near by receipts.....15a18  
Pickled.....a—  
Fresh Southern.....13a14

**Poultry and Game**—  
Live Turkeys, undrawn.....12 a13  
Chickens per dozen.....2.00a1.00  
Ducks ".....1.00a1.50  
Geese.....7 a 8  
(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality)

### LIVE STOCK.

**BEEF CATTLE.**  
That rated first quality.....5 a6 cents  
Medium or fair quality.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a5 do.  
Most sales are from.....4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a5 $\frac{1}{2}$  do.

**Hogs**—\$9 a10, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.  
**Sheep**—We quote at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb., gross.  
**Seeds**—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....P b 50c  
do. Lucerne best.....50c  
do. Red, Choice.....17a18  
do. White.....50c  
Flaxseed.....P bush. 1.15a1 50  
Grass Red Top.....P bush. 1.00a1 50  
do. Orchard.....3.00a3.25  
do. Italian Rye.....3.50  
do. Hungarian.....1.50a1.75  
do. Timothy 45 lb.....2.60a2.70  
do. Kentucky Blue.....1.50a1.75  
do. Extra Clean.....1.75a2.00  
do. Fine mixed for lawns.....4.00a5.00

**Tobacco—LEAF**—  
Maryland—Frosted.....\$3 00a 4 00  
do. sound common.....4 00a7 50  
do. good do.....7 00a7 50  
do. middling.....9 00a15 00  
do. good to fine red.....12 00a20 00  
do. fancy.....12 00a18 00  
do. upper country.....6 50a20 00  
do. ground leaves, new.....2 00a 9 00  
Virginia—common and good lugs.....8 50a 9 50  
do. common to medium leaf.....9 00a13 00  
do. fair to good.....13 00a16 00  
do. selections.....6 00a20 00  
do. stems, common to fine.....4 00a 7 00

**Wool**—For Tub-washed, 34a36 cents; unwashed. 30a32 cents per lb.

**Miscellaneous Produce**—  
Peas, black eye, per bus.....1 35 a1 40  
Apples, New York, per bbl.....4 75 a5 00  
do. country do.....2 50 a 5 50  
Sheep's Pelts, each... 50 a1 00  
Tallow, country, per lb.....8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9  
Soap, country, per lb.....4 a 6  
**Sunac**—We quote American per ton, \$78.00a\$82.00; Sicily, 90a1.00.

**Fertilizers**—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.  
Peruvian Guano.....\$59 00a60 00  
Turner's Excelsior.....50 00  
do. Ammonia Sup. Phos.....45 00  
Soluble Pacific Guano.....45 00  
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....50 00  
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....50 00  
do. Cotton Fertilizer.....50 00  
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....42 00  
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....45 00  
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....50 00  
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....55 00  
do. do. do Ammoniated.....50 00  
do. do. do Dissolved Bone.....50 00  
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....40 00a42 00  
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00  
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....  
Whitman's Phosphate.....45 00  
Missouri Bone Meal.....43 00  
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....50 00  
do. Bone Dust.....45 00  
Dissolved Bones.....45 00  
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....48 00  
Plaster.....per bbl. 1 75  
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....30 00  
South Sea Guano.....50 00  
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00  
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....40 00a42 00  
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....45 00  
" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....45 00  
" " Bone Ash.....43 00

BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1876

**To the Farmers of  
Maryland and Virginia:**

Following our usual custom, we had samples drawn by a disinterested party from our stock of "Excelsior" and Ammoniated Phosphate, nearly 75,000 Bags, representing our manufacture for the Fall season of 1876, and handed Dr. G. A. Liebig, Chemist of this city, and append his analysis dated July 20, 1876.

**"EXCELSIOR."**

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Ammonia.....                          | 6 55  |
| Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.....   | 22 18 |
| Undecomposed Bone Phosphate of Lime.. | 3 07  |
| Salts of Potash and Soda.....         | 5 61  |

**J. J. TURNER & CO.'S**

**Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate.**

|                                       |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Ammonia.....                          | 3 52  |
| Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.....   | 20 76 |
| Undecomposed Bone Phosphate of Lime.. | 3 94  |
| Salts of Potash and Soda.....         | 3 40  |

Our Fertilizers are composed of the most Concentrated Materials, are richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other offered for sale; we challenge competition in *Quality, Mechanical Condition and Price.*

For the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we return our thanks and assure our patrons that we will spare no efforts to merit a continuance for the future.

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 Pratt Street

**CHOICE SEED WHEAT**

of the **CLAWSON & FULTZ** varieties; hardy, make large yields, ripen early, worthy the attention of every Wheat Grower. Send stamp for sample and description.

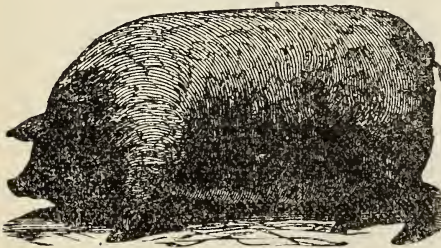
**B. L. WOOD,**

Doe Run, Chester Co., Pa.

**Premium Chester White,**

**BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS.**

**FANCY POULTRY,**  
&c.



Bred and For Sale by

**GEO. B. HICKMAN,**

WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.

Send Stamp for Circular and Price List.

**WANTED,**

For my two sons (one twenty and the other sixteen) a **PRACTICAL COMMON SENSE SCHOOL**, that will train them for a successful start in life; teach them how to get a living; make money, and become **ENTERPRISING, USEFUL CITIZENS.** They have no time or money to spend on *ages past and gone.* Therefore, the course of study must be such as the experience of the times demand; viz., short, practical, useful and reasonable; and the teachers able, skillful men, of rare business and executive ability.

The above advertisement, from a New York paper, describes just such a school as the

**NEW MARKET POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.**

in Shenandoah Co., Va. The cheapest, the most practical, and the most successful school in the country. **Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights, only \$165 for the scholastic year.** For particulars address

**PROF. BEN. HYDE BENTON, A. M.**

PRESIDENT.

The next session will commence September 1.

**FARMERS!  
\$16 FORGES,  
FOR YOUR FARMS!**

Also, a Complete "Kit of Tools."

Just what is wanted. Send three-cent stamp for circular to **EMPIRE PORTABLE FORGE CO., Troy, N. Y.**

**THE  
BALTIMORE HERALD**

Is Published Monthly,

And sent post-paid to Subscribers

FOR

**50 Cts. a Year.**

Some fifteen to twenty distinguished contributors write for the **HERALD**, thus making it a choice **FAMILY PAPER** for a mere nominal price.

ADDRESS

**BALTIMORE HERALD,**

BALTIMORE, MD.

**PEACH BUDS.**

Sixty varieties including our famous **Alexander**, which has been fruited again this year with most satisfactory results, and is undoubtedly the **Best Early Peach** in cultivation. Also "Amsden" and "Brigg's Red May," and many other new and rare sorts. Sent by mail or express, carefully packed in moss, at low rates. Safe arrival guaranteed. For list of varieties, and prices of buds and trees, address  
**J. CAPPS & SON, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.**



1820
1875

**WATERLAND STREAM BALTIMORE**

**CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI**

**No 149 W. PRATT ST**

**JAMES D. MASON & CO.**

**BALTIMORE.**

## BISCUITS, CRACKERS AND FANCY CAKES,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES AND KINDS OF

|  |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p><b>A B C</b></p> <p>Arrow Root, (Jumble,)</p> <p>Almond Snap,</p> <p>Almond Drop,</p> <p>BRILLIANT,</p> <p>Boston,</p> <p>Butter, Bread,</p> <p>Bordered Butter,</p> <p>CORNHILL, (assorted,)</p> <p>Cream,</p> | <p>Coffee,</p> <p>Cracker Meal,</p> <p>Cream Jumble,</p> <p>FRUIT (Seed,)</p> <p>Edinburgh,</p> <p>Fruit Biscuit,</p> <p>Fancy Cakes, (assorted,)</p> <p>GEM,</p> <p>Ginger Sheets, (Boxes,)</p> <p>Ginger Cakes, per bbl.,</p> <p>about 1200 Cakes,</p> | <p>Ginger Snap,</p> <p>Ginger Snap, (Jumble,)</p> <p>Ginger Snap, (English,)</p> <p>Jenny Lind,</p> <p>Lemon Snap,</p> <p>Lemon Biscuit,</p> <p>Mushroom,</p> <p>Mason's Mixed,</p> <p>NIC-NAC,</p> | <p>Novelty,</p> <p>Navy,</p> <p>Novelty Snap,</p> <p>Orange Snap,</p> <p>Orange Drops,</p> <p>President Biscuit,</p> <p>PEARL,</p> <p>Pearl Oyster,</p> <p>Pie-Nic,</p> <p>Pilot,</p> | <p>Rifle Nut,</p> <p>DOMINO,</p> <p>Spice Nut,</p> <p>Soda Biscuit, [extra,]</p> <p>Soda Biscuit, [Stan-]</p> <p>dard,]</p> <p>Soda Biscuit, [Star,]</p> <p>Sugar Crackers,</p> <p>Scotch Cake,</p> <p>Sugar Jumble,</p> |
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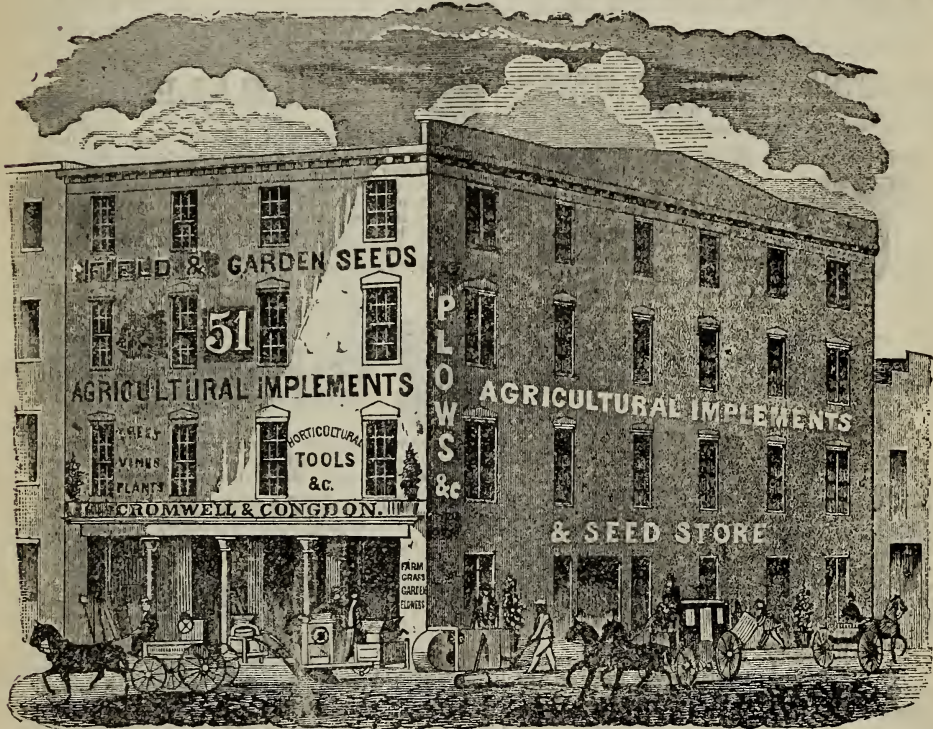
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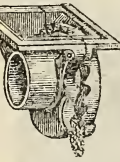
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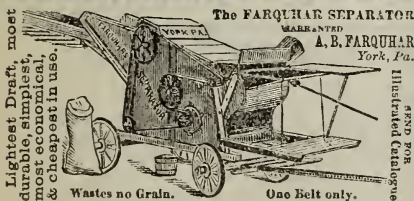
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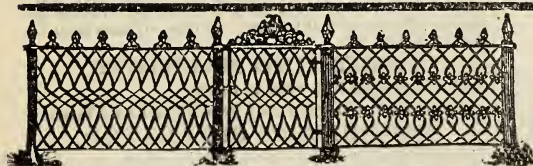
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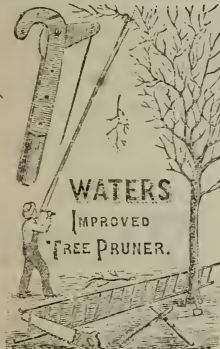
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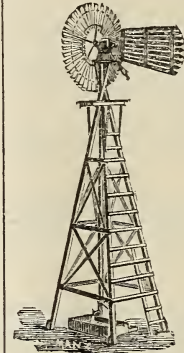


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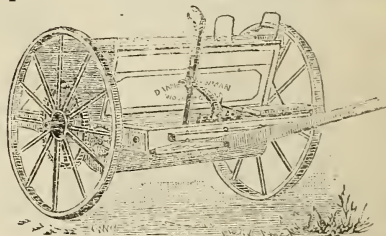
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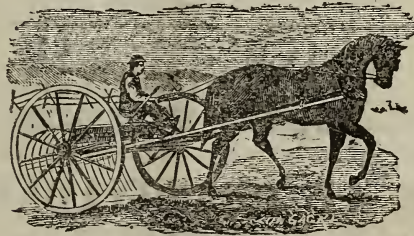
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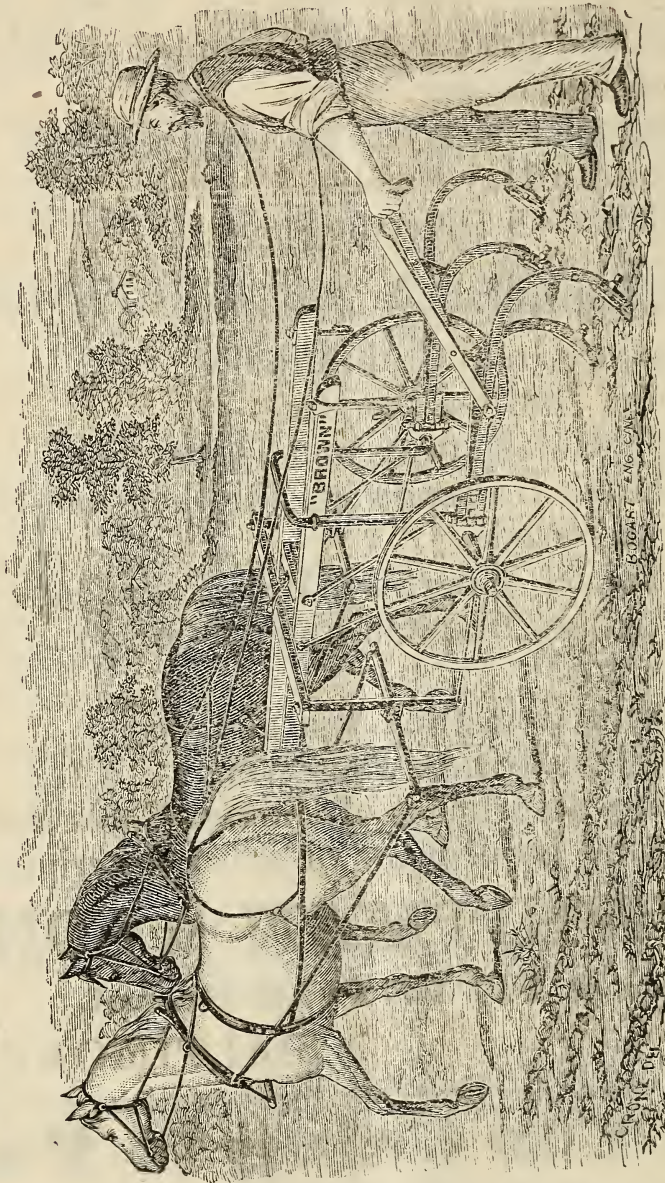
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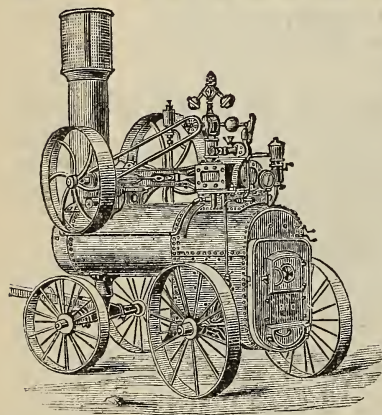
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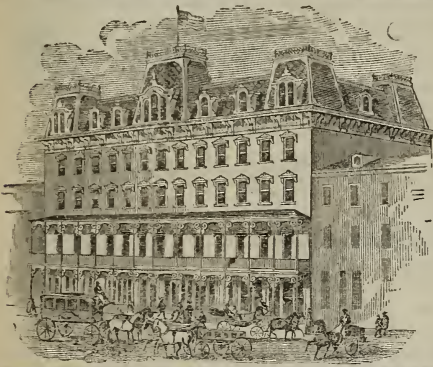
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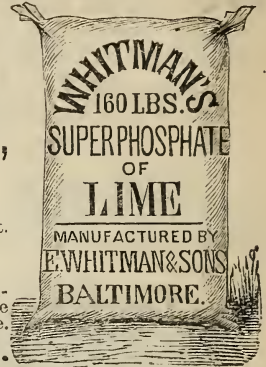
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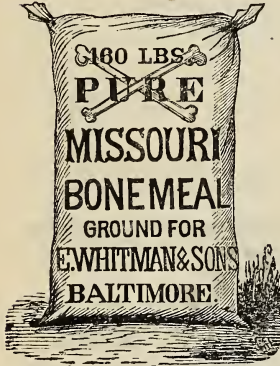
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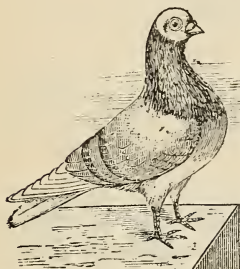
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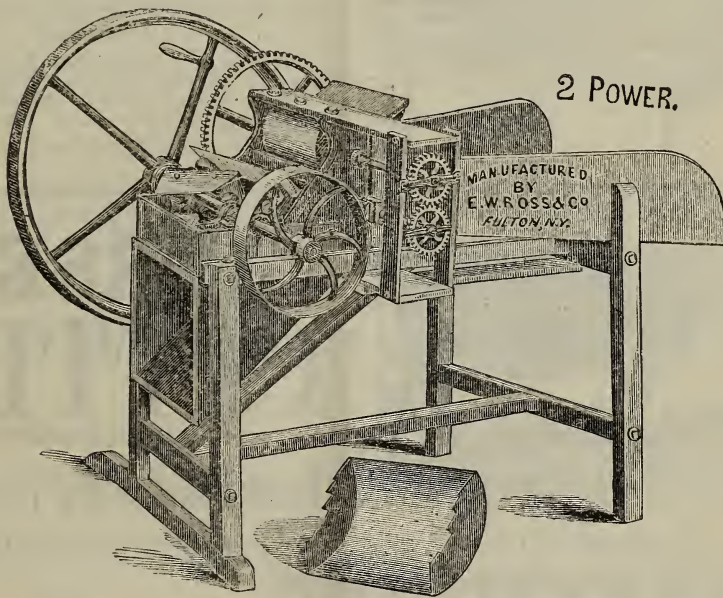
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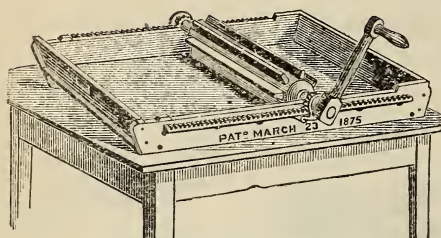
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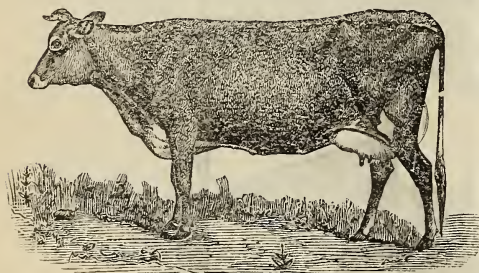
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